

Original Correspondence.

LIGNITE BEDS IN DEVON.

Sir,—The number and quality of the Bovey Lignite Beds are at present but very imperfectly known or understood: some people in the immediate locality of these beds say there are only 8 or 10 layers or seams of them, others say 20, and others, again, more than 40. These discrepancies evidently arise from the fact that the entire deposit has never yet been penetrated or fully opened into. There is another unknown peculiarity with respect to these lignite accumulations, which is this: it is very well ascertained that a series of beds of them exist (exclusive of those in the northern corner of Bovey Heath or Common), in distinct deposits in other parts of the common, and even under enclosed lands, on both sides of the River Teign, almost down to Teignmouth. In sinking for wells, and for the foundation of bridges and buildings, as well as in cutting deep drains and water-courses, many beds of lignite, in localities several miles apart, have been met with and intersected, but the extent or number of them have entirely escaped observation; but from the surface appearances of the country, over many thousands of acres of land, as well as analogy from what is actually known of the Bovey deposit, there is every reason for the conclusion that many millions of tons of this fuel are here accumulated, at comparatively very short depths from the surface of the land, and which may be raised, with proper appliances, most abundantly and economically.

Here then is, in a manner, an inexhaustible source of a cheap and excellent fuel for all manufacturing and metallurgical purposes; and that in the centre of an extensive and populous district of country, where coal is a very expensive commodity, especially at some seasons of the year. There certainly may be some objections started to the use of the lignite fuel for domestic purposes, on account of the peculiar smell given off during its combustion in open grates, which effluvia, however, has no injurious effect on the health of those who may happen to be exposed to it, or upon books, pictures, furniture, or vegetation, for it is used in many houses in the neighbourhood of Bovey; and with respect to its economy as fuel for generating steam, and for many other uses in the arts and manufactures, and in metallurgical operations (especially tin, copper, and iron smelting), it may be safely said that 5 tons of it will, with properly-constructed furnaces and fireplaces, be found equivalent to 3 tons of coal; hence there is very little doubt of this lignite fuel becoming most extensively in demand the moment it is brought into the fuel markets of the country, and which may, at no very great expense, soon be accomplished.

With regard to the constituent elements of the Bovey Lignite beds, they approach much more to those of *wood than coal*. The analysis of some which I have examined gave the following results:—

Charcoal	44.8 per cent., or 980 lbs. per ton.
Paraffin tar	3.1 " 69 "
Gas	16.5 " 37 "
Water	36.6 " 1184 "
	100.0 2240

The charcoal, when drawn from the retort, is small and tender, but its quality is good, yielding on combustion only about 7 per cent. of ash (3.17 from the 44.8 of charcoal) and 41.63 of carbon. In some of these Bovey lignites there are traces of sulphide of iron, which, however, are in much smaller quantities than in coal, and are easily dissipated. The tar from lignite has very little smell, and may be readily converted into excellent paraffin oil; and the gas is abundant, and of great illuminating power.

Bovey Heath or Common presents a most desirable field for the establishment of works for smelting tin, copper, lead, and iron, ample supplies of the ores of which metals abound in the adjoining flanks of Dartmoor, especially those of iron, some of which are of a very high quality; and the Bovey lignite, when duly prepared, and with suitable furnaces, will be found to be an excellent fuel for smelting purposes. Here are the germs of several most profitable undertakings, if supported with adequate capital, and a strict adherence to definite plans and principles; and by the construction of about five miles of railway, the results from such undertakings may be conveyed to Newton Abbot or Teignmouth for transmission by rail or sea to any part of the kingdom. S. B. ROGERS.

Newport, Monmouthshire.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD MINES.

By him first,
Men also, and by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treasures, &c.—MILTON.

Sir,—There is every reason to believe that, next to iron, gold is the metal most universally diffused through matter in general. An infallible indication of a gold mine being under the surface is the presence of a metallic substance having the appearance of brass on the teeth of cattle, sheep, &c., grazing in the vicinity of the mine! How important a matter, then, for our Australian and other friends in our colonies examining carefully not only the teeth of such animals, but likewise chemically testing the grasses, roots, and plants, by digestion in nitro-muriatic acid for this precious metal. Even *ether*, as I have recently found, will extract it when present in plants. In testing the nitro-muriatic acid solution (carefully filtered) for gold, a few drops, as follows, added in a slightly warmed state to the nitro-muriatic solution, will form the "Purple of Cassius"—Mix 30 grs. of pink salt (the bi-chloride of tin with sal ammoniac) with 3½ grs. of tin filings and 2 drachms of water. I may state, however, that there are two other tests. The appearance of *sands*, likewise, affords a useful mark of distinguishing the richest spots; the gold always being more plentiful when the sand is reddish or blackish. The blackish magnetic sand is not decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere or to water, is almost insoluble in acids, and infusible even to a stream of oxygen gas. It is separated by means of the magnet from other matters with which it is mixed, and exhibits a tendency to combine with sulphur.

In the analysis of the solid matrix, the plan I recommend is to heat the stone red hot, and when in that state to throw it into cold water; this renders it very brittle, and easily reduced to powder, when the gold may be detected by means of *fluoric acid gas* brought to act on the powder. July 9. J. BRUCE (late 33d Regt.).

THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRIES, AND QUARRYING.—No. II.

Sir,—To carry out any quarry effectively, a well-defined plan of working, with estimate of cost to extend over a period of 20 years at the least, should be carefully prepared at the commencement, and which should be thoroughly scrutinised before being acted on. Then a well-selected lot of rock-men should be put on, under an able manager, who thoroughly understands the working of slate rock: he should direct each man where and how to work, also watch that the waste rock is kept in advance of the good, and the quarry kept clear of rubbish by rubble-men only. Good jumper-men should be selected from among the rock-men, to whom the jumping of holes should be set by the foot, or otherwise a certain number of feet performed for the day's work. Taking the average of slate rocks, 12 ft. of boring is a fair day's work for a man, many of the holes being required rather fast—that is, put in at a low angle. When the quarry has been brought into working condition splitters should be put on, under the supervision of an experienced man, followed by a number of cutters, as wanted.

The picking up, carrying, and pitching should be performed by a distinct class of men, having a separate contract for such work: this should be a branch by itself, from which the men should not be allowed to make changes, any more than in any other branch or department. The manager, or captain, would find sufficient employment in watching that each man worked his stone properly, as many who have a low price for splitting break the stone in pieces rather than take the trouble to lead the *rents* carefully round, and make the most of it, and by this means they destroy better slate than men in higher priced quarries, or even the same quarry, can get to work. Few managers are cognizant of this trick of some old quarrymen, and to protect proprietors against such destructive propensities a very stringent law is required. Many quarry proprietors, and also managers, think a deal of men who can make a large quantity of slate in the day, but these are the very men who should be the more closely watched, and particularly kept apart from the rock. To test the accuracy of the statement I have just made, I once offered prizes of 3d., 2d., 1d., and 10s. to such men as made the greatest quantity of slate per month from equal weights of rock: the competitors were composed of Englishmen and Welshmen, some of them being considered the best men of the district. In the list were about a dozen who were considered very fast splitters, against whom the others were thought not to have a chance. After a few days these fast men complained of being idle half time for want of stone to make slate. This was quite true; however, I allowed them to remain idle, and at the month's end each man's slate was counted, the result surprising most of those connected with it, the prizes being carried off by the slow but steady hands, and the boys, to the disappointment of the quick hands, who did not win in a single instance. But the most startling result of this competitive trial was the slow but successful men returning the company 50 per cent. more slate than the fast hands, whose excuse was that the rock ran against them; therefore, to satisfy their scruples, I continued the prize another month, with nearly the same result; the fast hands slightly increasing their quantity, but none of them winning a prize, so that I took the earliest opportunity of getting rid of them. Now, imagine the effect of one class of men yielding the proprietor of a quarry 50 per cent. more slate than another; why, it completely alters the position of affairs, causing a losing speculation to become a dividend-paying one. Experience has taught me that there is no branch of business carried on in Great Britain requiring more strict attention than the raising and making of slate. In clothing, iron, or any of the manufacturing branches, the waste of the raw material can be worked over again, or turned to some useful purpose: not so with slate or rock, which once broken up can never be made available after.

I next complain of the dig-and-bury principle of working slate quarries, which is

practised by other than Welshmen, with this difference only—the Welsh carry the abuse out to the greatest perfection. They have no organised system of working, to extend over a period of years, before them: they commence with a bad system, and adhere to it. They are exceedingly averse to meddling with either rubble or water, and would prefer spending 1l. in their endeavour to avoid either rather than pay 5s. to remove it altogether. They never work a quarry under level, unless driven to it from necessity, which is my reason for charging them with neglecting mechanical aid. It is my opinion that an efficient steam-engine, of from 20 to 22-in. cylinder and 8-ft. stroke, with the necessary fly-wheels, gearing, boiler, &c., put up at a cost of about 1000l., would be much better than any tunnel that can be brought to six quarries out of ten. We have heard a great deal of the trifling cost at which coals can be drawn from deep pits; it has also been shown that in Cornwall ore is drawn from upwards of 300 fms. deep for less than 6d. per ton, including filling and tramming off—this, too, where coals cost more than in Wales; but an engine such as I have named would draw 300 tons per day from a quarry whose depth would be between 150 and 300 ft. at 1d. per ton, with not half the distance to put it, as it would be lifted so much higher up. The quarries in Wales become alarmed at having to lift rubble 20 yards. What is it, when there is only the same filling and emptying without half the distance to travel? A tramroad should not be seen in the bottom of a well-conducted quarry; the rock should be cleared, to enable the men to get round the good stone in every direction. A quarry with a hundred men should never have more than 40 tons of rubble in it. Every stone not exceeding 5 tons should be along and lifted out of the quarry in less than five minutes: if waste thrown over the hill, if rock split on the carriage and ferried on the hill. The most advantageous method of laying out the hill portion of a slate quarry is a point worthy of consideration: and in doing so a general plan should be laid down, showing the splitting or cleaving houses on the edges of the rubble banks, with a tramway running close in front of them on the inside, from which the wagons containing slate rock could be easily tipped into the workmen. A cleaver house, fixed on a frame of 5 ft. by 3 ft., provided with the necessary fly-wheel, spindles, handle, &c., to be worked by manual labour, could be trucked to the several houses on the tramway for less than 5l., and saw all the splitting blocks from 3 in. in thickness down, and be found an excellent adjunct to this department of quarry works. The waste from working the slate rock could be easily thrown over the side of the hill at the back of the houses, from which the settlement of the rubble heap would nearly keep it clear.

Where quarries are situated on the side of hills, balance water-power might be advantageously used for drawing out the rock, &c., or for working pumps, if required. With such application of power on long inclines, a drum or revolving cylinder could be made to communicate motion to pump-rod, and lift a greater quantity of water than by the ordinary wheel—that is, for equal quantities of water expended, as the balance would be acting throughout the entire length of the incline.

I would ask—Who are the Welsh lords? Where do they reside? Have they never been to their quarries? Or have they been blind to their own interests for the last 50 years? It is not only their duty but their interest also to lay out plans for working their quarries, and compel Welshmen to act on them. Holders should not be allowed to dig from one portion and bury another; they should lift all the rubble, and place it on the granite formation. There should not be a single wagon load put on the slate rock, no matter what its quality may be, as there is no known slate quarry where the rock has not been found to improve in depth. Then I say that the lord taking the helm to steer the Welsh quarryman on the course advance his own interest, could benefit on all quarry proprietors, and an everlasting boon to posterity. In doing this, first lay out the quarry; then let it, with right of ways and water-courses; let the dues be moderate, and restrictions firm; on which conditions he will benefit the workmen and the proprietors as well, whilst not the last to reap the advantages will be the lord himself, who should go hand in hand with his neighbouring landowner in constructing a railroad as near as possible to the quarries, which cannot but be advantageous to all parties, where slate formations may be said to be an everlasting source to draw upon. The day will arrive when that is now considered worthless rock will be all worked. Cheap means of lifting and economical working only are required to make them what they are certain to become, but this will not be accomplished whilst the quarriesmen continue to work only five days in the week, while the English, Irish, and Scotch work six days. I see no reason why slate quarry companies should not call on their managers for quarterly returns of outlay, the quantity of slate made, and the prices generally given for raising the rock, for making it into slate, and for removing the waste. This return should show the quantities made, and the profit and loss, in each month respectively. If such course were adopted it would very much enlighten the young speculator, create a stimulus in all managers to become thinking men, evincing zeal for their employers' interests, and emulating each other to produce the best conducted quarry. I, therefore, think a few questions for the consideration of practical quarrymen might be put out of place, and I would ask replies to the following:—

1. What is the weight of a cubic fathom of slate rock?
2. What is the weight and marketable value of the slate contained in a cubic fathom of average rock?
3. What is the measure of waste, or residue, from such fathom of slate rock after the slate has been taken out?
4. In a quarry employing 100 men, what number of cubic fathoms of rock should be removed per month or year, supposing the quarry to be in an average working condition, and each man earning 4l. per month?
5. In a quarry employing 100 men, what is the average expense per man, exclusive of wages, to carry out the quarry in average condition, specifying each under their respective heads—viz., machinery, cartage, filling, tramming, sundry materials, &c. Showing how many fathoms of rock should be opened and worked into marketable slate by these men to enable the concern to pay a fair remuneration on capital and outlay? In the above number is to be included all men acting as agents, overseers, &c.
6. What proportion of the rock would have to be placed on the hill as waste in the year, and what quantity of land would it cover at 100 feet deep, sides sloping to an angle of 45°? Also, state the quantity of rubble raised in 20 years, and the quantity of land it would cover at the expiration of that time, supposing the depth to be as above?
7. What would be a fair profit on each fathom of rock removed, and what would be the annual amount of such profit, the number of men employed being the same?
8. What is the most effective power for lifting the greatest weight out of a quarry in the shortest time, so as to leave the landowners and the proprietors the greatest possible annual profit?

If these points were attended to in well-conducted quarries, others, badly managed, would have to be abandoned, or new agents found for them. As it is, they go on spending their spare cash, and when too late discover their error. They then leave the quarry worse than they found it. This is where I consider the lord is wanting—he is so often satisfied with his dues, that he does not discover the hourly destruction of his property and a commonwealth cause, until it falls into his hands a worthless waste.

NICHOLAS ENNOR.

THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRIES, AND QUARRYING.

Sir,—In last week's Journal Mr. Ennor has published a letter on the management of Slate Quarries in Wales, in which he remarks "he has worked or surveyed nearly every quarry of importance in the United Kingdom." It is to be regretted that under such an experienced surveyor and his management so many (say 90 out of every 100) slate quarries have failed to return 1s. profit to the shareholders. Possibly during his recent tour Mr. Ennor has found the tree of knowledge, and come to know good from evil, and will now tell us how we have erred, and what we ought to do to avoid future errors. He says, "A good raiser of rock should not be employed at anything else; a splitter should only be engaged as such; neither should a cutter be employed otherwise than as a cutter. Rubble-men should be recruited from the country, employed as required. Trammers should be selected from the fillers, as there is some art required to drive wagons round a curve. As these men become used to quarry work they should be made rock-men."

All this reads very well, but being present in his art, either as rockman or trammer, much must be done and opportunity to learn. How is a man engaged in loading to learn the driving of wagons? How will his recruits engaged in loading and driving wagons acquire a knowledge of the art of getting rock unbroken, and be made rock-men? He who is a good rock-man must be skilled in the use of the jumper; place his hole in the rock so that a small quantity of powder shall cut the rock. Detach it from the matrix in one block, parallel with its opened face, and at a right angle to the stratified cleavage. Too much powder, a hole too large, or misplaced, will fracture the stone, and get only rubble. How is this skill and knowledge to be acquired by the recruits whilst engaged in loading and driving wagons?

If Mr. Ennor is really desirous of carrying his principles of the division of labour into practice he will separate his ideas, and favour us with one article on the science of quarrying, and another on the art of quarrying, for these are two distinct matters. His knowledge of the earth's formation will assist him in the scientific part, but for the practical art he would do well to get a few lessons on horizontal beds from some experienced rockman in the Vale of Ffestiniog; and on the more vertical beds he might obtain useful information at Penryn or Llanberis.

Mr. Ennor is surprised at the want of application of mechanical power to slate quarries in Wales. Surely his eyes were not open during his recent tour to all that is going on in the Ffestiniog district. There the prevention of waste is studied at every quarry. There might have been four or five steam-engines, and four or five sets of steam wheels, sawing, planing, and dressing the slate, saving, by estimation, about one third of the rock which was formerly destroyed in breakage across the grain with the "big mallet." There is also a growing desire for knowledge; many quarrymen have asked me to name the best authors on mining, quarrying, and geology. On one fact we will agree—no quarry can be brought into profitable state on a trifling outlay. From 10,000l. to 30,000l. have been expended before any profit could be realised from many of the now best paying quarries.

AN ENGLISH SHAREHOLDER IN A WELSH QUARRY.

THE OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE DISTRICT.

Sir,—It is pleasing to us miners to find that we are again to have former times brought fresh to our memory. We can without difficulty look back on the period when we could boast of living in the best locality for the production of minerals in the West of England. There was WHEAL NEPTUNE, rich with its treasures, and from which many of its owners secured a fortune, who, or their offsprings, are at this time enjoying it. It appears that this mine is again to be worked—with the good wishes of all for its success; nor do we think it will prove otherwise than successful, when we look at the many productive places which at the last working were considered almost below notice, but would at this time readily worked at moderate tributes. The old main lode is not exhausted, and there are many other side lodes, most of which are in virgin ground, and hold out prospects of success. We also hear that a respectable party have taken up WHEAL SPEEDWELL, which contains a large piece of virgin ground between Speedwell old workings and Wheal Grylls, through which runs some copper and tin lodes worthy of notice. In unwrought ground, including, with others, Georgia, the most productive lode in Wheal Grylls. Speedwell itself is held in high estimation in the neighbourhood, and not without substantial reasons; many of us miners can say, from personal knowledge, it holds out chances of an unusual character, and we believe, when worked, it will prove a very striking contrast to the last working, and to refer to it as such will be doing the property injustice. The main lode is the same as that of Wheal Neptune, which was proved very rich and profitable in the western part of the set at the first working, about 40 years ago, but the last working, as before referred to, was no trial; the old mine was not cleared up, nor any of the lodes laid open in virgin ground. Whether the old mine or new lodes are to be worked, I cannot say, but it is a general opinion that good results will attend either. WHEAL GYLLS, which joins the northern boundary of the last named mine, I need scarcely refer to, as it is well known to be opening up one of the best mines in Cornwall: it sold last week near 30 tons of tin, the dressing of one month. EARLY WHEAL GYLLS is opening very well, the levels driving on the lodes opening good tribute ground. There is another new mine, called WUT WHEAL GYLLS, started by a Cornish capitalist, and is likely to do well also, as it is situated in a very rich and productive ground. I find that one end alone, driving on WUT, produced tin enough last month to meet all the cost of the mine, so that from the above we may look forward to better times, and that there is still mineral wealth to be found in this district, if properly sought after, and that the day has arrived in which steps are taking in the right direction. Some other old mines here will do well to work, no doubt, and are worthy of trial; but somehow, in times past, we have found it a difficult task to get gentlemen to think at all favourable of mines which have been previously worked, and especially if

good results did not attend them. But then if we consider the many old mines in the district which have been worked some two or three times before being abandoned, we have no reason to doubt but that the same results may follow here, in fact, I have no doubt but that in some future day these very mines will become the leading mines of Cornwall. If we look at the Camborne and Redruth districts, we find that the greater part of the present dividend mines there had to be worked some two or three times before they became profitable, and were they left idle, as many old mines are in other districts, they would have nothing to boast of beyond any other ordinary district in the county.—Perranrathoe, July 9.

EAST CRINNIS AND SOUTH PAR CONSOLS MINE.

Sir,—What shall we say of the value of reports on mines after the failure of the adventure? On May 8, 1860, a report signed by Capt. Charles Merrett and William Ople gives this—"Looking at the mine in general, its position and locality, the many known lodes, which have proved so productive to the original adventurers, we are of opinion that with sufficient capital and judicious management this mine may again be brought to rank with those which are giving to the shareholders that return they naturally expect." Now, the calls up to the last meeting, held May 9, 1862, amounted to 2l. 17s. per share; the mine is in 6400 shares, so that 18,240l. has been spent; and only so, but we have been sold to the amount of more than 11,719l., making 6560l. 29s. 9d. Where, one may ask, is it all gone? Surely sufficient capital has been found, as Messrs. Merrett and Ople desired, but we unfortunately shareholders have not found the judicious management, I fear. At the last meeting (May 9) a balance was carried to the credit of next account of 189l. 19s. 3d., and a call of 2s. 6d., amounting to 12,000l. And now the mine is abandoned!

In the last report, by Messrs. Puckey and Merrett, they say—"We beg to inform your consideration that portion of the set in the western part of the mine known by the name of Wheal Rogers, which can be worked independent of the eastern part of the mine. This part is spoken very highly of by parties who have seen the lodes, and they consider it to be a speculation." Why, in the name of practical miners, did they not work it long ago? It belongs to us, I presume. I should propose a committee of enquiry. Will anyone interested in it assist me?

THE SOUTH EUROPE MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—The statement of income and expenditure for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1861, has the following remarkable figures:—
Expended on mines for the half-year 41,121 12 6
Remuneration of directors, auditors, and salaries, &c. 4,121 12 6
Office, incidental expenses, and rent 71 8 6
LAW COSTS 254 11 11

Leaving 41,121 12 6

So that three items of expenditure on management amounted to nearly two-thirds the sum expended on the mines. The same statement also shows that the company borrowed 2000l. from the Bank of London.

MINING IN IRELAND—WICKLOW MINES.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of your useful Journal, I have been much interested lately to observe the increasing desire manifested by the public generally in that important and essential branch of our native industry—the development of the minerals of this country, a subject that has ever received at your hands the kindest attention, and more particularly so with its reference to the progress of Mining in Ireland. As a commercial speculation, mining in Ireland has been a very profitable one; success being the result of the exception. This remark does not apply to a few commercial speculators here and there, that, like bubbles, have no sooner been brought into existence than they immediately disappear again; but to the properly-digested schemes selected by practical men, acquainted with the different geological features of the country, and who, selecting the wheat from the chaff, only select for development lodes properly situated in geological strata, conducive to the production of mineral wealth, from which immense commercial gains. Numerous instances could be mentioned of mines of great wealth being found by the application of these principles, and by the expenditure of moderate capital, whereby the honest and persevering adventurer has been rewarded a hundred fold for his labour and capital. Many instances could be adduced in support of this argument; but, suffice it to say, by the late meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland, revealed to their shareholders, proof positive what can be done on a large scale in a country with a united capital—14 per cent. being now the dividend paid by the company, and this during the present great depression in the metal trade. But other more striking instances of great success from small beginnings are found in the county of Wicklow, where the great sulphur deposits are so numerous, extensive, and easily worked. The large deposits in Ballymurrigh, Ballygahan, Cronbane, Turney, and Corrore Mines, were all found by expending a much less sum than is now being laid out in erecting the single viaduct at Rathfriland by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company making their railway through the Wicklow mining district. What business but "mining" could have been realised by the expenditure of so trifling sums? One of these mines has frequently made a profit of 25,000l. annually, an outlay of little above 10,000l.; and for the past century these mines have been continuously productive and profitable, and since the year 1836 I have frequently seen market above 100,000 tons of ore annually. It is natural to suppose that this great and exhaustive quantity would soon entirely make the present mines unproductive and useless. But, previous to the outbreak of the fratricidal war of our American country, raisings even exceeded those of previous years, and if the present temporary depression of the metal trade passes away, which it will, soon assuredly do, the old mine will again show the vigour and freshness of youth, and with the increased means of transport that will be provided by the opening of the railway, a much larger quantity of ore than has yet been sent to market can be easily forwarded, and as easily produced. This supply for the English and other alkali houses is a matter of very great importance, inasmuch as it fulfils the very important desideratum of drawing the supplies necessary for our own manufacturers from home resources, and in time of war preventing the dearth of the raw material, which would otherwise be felt if we depended wholly on foreign for a supply. Alas! what an example we have now before us in the "question" of relying on foreign aid, when, by the application of small means, we could have brought forth the nation blessed by the territory England possesses, and easily grown within her own colonies and dependencies, much more cotton than is required, and thereby have saved Lancashire and other parts from their present distress.

The question of reserves of minerals in mines has been often discussed in the pages of the Journal, and the future supplies for dividend and other purposes anxiously looked into by mining proprietors; for it cannot be said that any mine, or district of mines, can be in a healthy state that are exhausting their reserves, and not expecting to be replaced, whereby to keep pace with the demand and unnecessary exhaustion. In the district there is, however, no fear of a falling off, as the mines have at least 100 years of ore discovered for extraction, besides several new and important discoveries made by new but private parties, who are vigorously prosecuting new trials in this partially explored locality. Time will not permit me at present to enter into these recent discoveries, or the present depressed state of the sulphur trade, but, pleasing to see success attending well-directed efforts, and that a spirit of advancement is abroad in Ireland willing and capable of developing her mineral resources, which are so plentiful and abundant. The more recent discoveries are those of great workings at Connore and the adjoining mines of Rockstown, and the neighbourhood, and the deposits of sulphur ore, similar to those found in the neighbourhood, are so numerous, and so easily worked, that it is a matter of surprise that they have not been more extensively worked, and that the public that information about their work is so slow to be known.

In future communications I hope to give you additional mining news from this district, and if my notes of encouragement will stimulate those at present engaged, and induce others to join in developing the natural resources of this country, I shall feel amply repaid.

MINING IN IRELAND—THE DHUROD MINE.

Sir,—I am proprietor of Dhurod Mine, and beg to assure my friends that the circumstances or indications point to a question or doubt arising not 100, but 200, or 300, or 400, or 500, or 600, or 700, or 800, or 900, or 1000, or 1100, or 1200, or 1300, or 1400, or 1500, or 1600, or 1700, or 1800, or 1900, or 2000, or 2100, or 2200, or 2300, or 2400, or 2500, or 2600, or 2700, or 2800, or 2900, or 3000, or 3100, or 3200, or 3300, or 3400, or 3500, or 3600, or 3700, or 3800, or 3900, or 4000, or 4100, or 4200, or 4300, or 4400, or 4500, or 4600, or 4700, or 4800, or 4900, or 5000, or 5100, or 5200, or 5300, or 5400, or 5500, or 5600, or 5700, or 5800, or 5900, or 6000, or 6100, or 6200, or 6300, or 6400, or 6500, or 6600, or 6700, or 6800, or 6900, or 7000, or 7100, or 7200, or 7300, or 7400, or 7500, or 7600, or 7700, or 7800, or 7900, or 8000, or 8100, or 8200, or 8300, or 8400, or 8500, or 8600, or 8700, or 8800, or 8900, or 9000, or 9100, or 9200, or 9300, or 9400, or 9500, or 9600, or 9700, or 9800, or 9900, or 10000, or 10100, or 10200, or 10300, or 10400, or 10500, or 10600, or 10700, or 10800, or 10900, or 11000, or 11100, or 11200, or 11300, or 11400, or 11500, or 11600, or 11700, or 11800, or 11900, or 12000, or 12100, or 12200, or 12300, or 12400, or 12500, or 12600, or 12700, or 12800, or 12900, or 13000, or 13100, or 13200, or 13300, or 13400, or 13500, or 13600, or 13700, or 13800, or 13900, or 14000, or 14100, or 14200, or 14300, or 14400, or 14500, or 14600, or 14700, or 14800, or 14900, or 15000, or 15100, or 15200, or 15300, or 15400, or 15500, or 15600, or 15700, or 15800, or 15900, or 16000, or 16100, or 16200, or 16300, or 16400, or 16500, or 16600, or 16700, or 16800, or 16900, or 17000, or 17100, or 17200, or 17300, or 17400, or 17500, or 17600, or 17700, or 17800, or 17900, or 18000, or 18100, or 18200, or 18300, or 18400, or 18500, or 18600, or 18700, or 18800, or 18900, or 19000, or 19100, or 19200, or 19300, or 19400, or 19500, or 19600, or 19700, or 19800, or 19900, or 20000, or 20100, or 20200, or 20300, or 20400, or 20500, or 20600, or 20700, or 20800, or 20900, or 21000, or 21100, or 21200, or 21300, or 21400, or 21500, or 21600, or 21700, or 21800, or 21900, or 22000, or 22100, or 22200, or 22300, or 22400, or 22500, or 22600, or 22700, or 22800, or 22900, or 23000, or 23100, or 23200, or 23300, or 23400, or 23500, or 23600, or 23700, or 23800, or 23900, or 24000, or 24100, or 24200, or 24300, or 24400, or 24500, or 24600, or 24700, or 24800, or 24900, or 25000, or 25100, or 25200, or 25300, or 25400, or 25500, or 25600, or 25700, or 25800, or 25900, or 26000, or 26100, or 26200, or 26300, or 26400, or 26500, or 26600, or 26700, or 26800, or 26900, or 27000, or 27100, or 27200, or 27300, or 27400, or 27500, or 27600, or 27700, or 27800, or 27900, or 28000, or 28100, or 28200, or 28300, or 28400, or 28500, or 28600, or 28700, or 28800, or 28900, or 29000, or 29100, or 29200, or 29300, or 29400, or 29500, or 29600, or 29700, or 29800, or 29900, or 30000, or 30100, or 30200, or 30300, or 30400, or 30500, or 30600, or 30700, or 30800, or 30900, or 31000, or 31100, or 31200, or 31300, or 31400, or 31500, or 31600, or 31700, or 31800, or 31900, or 32000, or 32100, or 32200, or 32300, or 32400, or 32500, or 32600, or 32700, or 32800, or 32900, or 33000, or 33100, or 33200, or 33300, or 33400, or 33500, or 33600, or 33700, or 33800, or 33900, or 34000, or 34100, or 34200, or 34300, or 34400, or 34500, or 34600, or 34700, or 34800, or 34900, or 35000, or 35100, or 35200, or 35300, or 35400, or 35500, or 35600, or 35700, or 35800, or 35900, or 36000, or 36100, or 36200, or 36300, or 36400, or 36500, or 36600, or 36700, or 36800, or 36900, or 37000, or 37100, or 37200, or 37300, or 37400, or 37500, or 37600, or 37700, or 37800, or 37900, or 38000, or 38100, or

The Franco-Austrian Railway Company (*Campagnie des Chemins de Fer Autrichiens*) also possesses considerable mining property, ironworks &c. Leaving the company's railways to roll on as best they may, we will devote some attention to their miscellaneous resources. The company produced last year various operations for extending its coal workings, so as to keep pace with the growing wants of industry. In Bohemia, the sinking of a pit known as the "Kladno No. 2," was continued last year, its depth being increased during the month before coal is reached, but it is calculated that 270 feet more will have to be sunk before the close of the year. The gallery commenced by the Michael Pit, in the direction of Hapetta, has been continued with activity, and at a distance of 1890 feet from the pit is met with an offset of the bed of coal; the strata being continued for 200 feet to the normal direction. In the lignite basin of Sobochowitz, near the city of the Mariätscher Station, the administration commenced last year sinking a new shaft, which will be commenced in the course of the present half-year. In the workings of the mines of Doman and Szekal scarcely serve only to supply the forge works of the same district. At Doman the Francis Joseph galleries, intended to unite the mine directly to the main drainage, was extended during last year about 610 feet, but 2160 feet more are estimated to be pierced out of the total length of 7775 feet. It may be added that the mine had commenced in 1860, at Szekal, was finished last year; the workings were carried on in a simple and efficient manner, and as the extraction will, consequently, be increased, a depot and a house for the engineer were erected last year. The Stryer and coal basin the present workings will not be sufficient in future for the production of local industry and trade, although up to the commencement of 1867 the mine will leave scanty the consumption of considerable stocks remain on hand for sale. The sinking of the Thinnfeld pit was completed last year for augmenting the output of the same galleries 590 feet in length, which meet with the coal bearing of the Thinnfeld, under favorable conditions, and its working will be active and profitable. In connection with this object, and its working will be active and profitable. In connection with this object, and its working will be active and profitable. In connection with this object, and its working will be active and profitable.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Dublin, July 5.—Since the last general meeting the shaft has been sunk from the 20 to the 30 fm. level, and the 30 fm. level will be proceeded with as soon as the sump to the plat have been made. The productive part of the ground is extending southward and there are prospects of a greater length and an increased product per fathom at the depth of the 30; and should the improvement continue at the same ratio below the 30 as it has above the 20, we may expect permanent profitable results. The average product per fathom at the 20 may be estimated, in round numbers, at 4 cwt. of silver, and from what I saw in the footwall, and the upward, or southward, from the 30 fm. level stops; and I hope this may increase to about 1 ton per fm. below the 30. I believe there are more bunches of ore southward, therefore I recommend the 20 should be driven at once, say 15 to 30 fms., in that direction. If another bunch is to be discovered it will necessarily enhance the value of the mine considerably; and, judging from the appearances and structure of the ground, I believe such a bunch exists in many fathoms south of the one which is now being stopped. For the details of the ground, and the various stops and conditions, I refer you to the reports of the different sections and Capt. Tubbs' weekly reports. The underground operations will be confined to the following works, until further orders, during the next six months:—

Mr. STEPHENSON wished to make some enquiry with respect to the mine, more particularly as he had heard that their stamping machinery had been allowed to stand a considerable time each month. He had been informed that the tributers were leaving the mine, and that the manager was acting in a very arbitrary manner towards the

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

MINING NOTABILITIES.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL VOR UNITED.—At Wheal Vor Metal they have a splendid lode in the 182, and they are pushing on their cross-cut to find the lode in the 162.

WHEAL VOR MINES.—The report just received from Mr. Davies is very satisfactory. The Egeal lode is the champion lode of the country, and we in Dyffryn have never yet worked upon it. In driving to it we have intersected three other lodes, all of which appear well, and we shall now drive on them. The reserve fund will be sufficient to open the new lode, without interfering with the dividends.

NEW ROSEWANE CONSOLS.—This name has been given to a mine adjoining Rosewane Consols on the north-west, on some of the same lodes, and other parts of the management the same as Rosewane Consols. The prospects are stated to be exceedingly good, but little money required to lay it open. The mine is divided into 4000 shares. Mr. Hollow is the purser.

SOUTH DARRIN.—There is a great improvement in the 60 east, the lode is now 15 to 18 cwt. per fm., with every prospect of being still better; the lode and the ground are precisely of the same character as those of the adjoining and neighbouring rich mines. Other places remain productive.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—The lode in Roderick's shaft is worth 97. per fm. in the 20, east of Lonia's shaft, 91. 10s. per fm.; in the 20, east of Gelsa's shaft, 151. per fm.; and in the 30, east of flat-rods shaft, 61. per fm.; and in the 40, east of 91. per fm. The adjoining mines, Rosewell Hill and Rander, have just divided 900l. for the quarter, and the 6000 shares are 4s. or upwards; the value of the mine is only 1024 shares, 8s. per share paid, and also the celebrated St. Ives Consols.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—From an abstract of the costs (including wages, and the returns of the last five years, it appears that the former have been 43,441l. 11s. 4d., and the latter to 43,201l. 15s. 6d., showing a profit of 79l. 4s. 2d. No call has been made since August, 1857, and the above amount does not include any call. The profits for the first five months of this year have been 685l. 5s. 5d. The credit balance is about 1700l., and the tin and copper ores are only 1000l. per ton; but the mine has hitherto sold only copper ores. There are some very important points to come off, and further good discoveries may be met with any day. It is clear that these are only wanted to make large profits, as the mine has been "turned the corner." We could point to many mines that have gone on in this way for years, and then suddenly stop. We need only instance Marke Wheal Robert is in 6144 shares, and are now at only 30s. per share.

WHEAL SETON.—The lode in the 140 fm. level is still improving; it is the most important of the finest pieces of copper ore ground which has recently been discovered in Cornwall.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—There have again been sold from this mine 26 tons 2 qrs. of copper ore, at 17l. 2s. 6d. per ton, and 4 tons 7 cwt. 2 qrs. of lead ore, at 15l. 6d. per ton. At the end of another two months a further 25 tons of ore are expected to be ready. The shaft is down nearly 6 fms. towards another level. The lode yields well in the stone and pitch in the 10 fathom level.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—A tremendous fall has taken place in less than four days, from 25 1/2 to 12. This terrible reaction has been brought about by a wicked report that the lode in the 84 had been cut poor, and there was nothing to be seen but white sand. Up to the present time no one has been in the 84, as the dip is westward, but they are expecting every hour to do so, when Capt. Knapp will report the news immediately. There can be no question now but that this silver discovery is the most important that has ever been made in the county. The reserves in the 70 are increased, and when the lode is cut in the 84 there will be a large piece of rich ground laid open, from which good profits must be made. Wheal Ludcott, as a lead mine, is worth from 12l. to 14l. per share, being the best in the district. The lead is being stocked, and I have no doubt shares will soon see their former price, and beyond.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—This promising young mine is progressing well. The shaft is sinking with all speed, and we look for good results.

AT TOLCANE MINE, on Wednesday, in driving the 20 fm. level south, the copper lode was cut, producing 2 tons per fm. This mine is now about paying 100l. per ton, and the 184 is now paying the average of mineral raised from the mine. It is opening out beautifully, and bids fair to become a great mine.

SNOW BROOK SILVER-LEAD MINE.—It frequently occurs that mines become profitable to the third set of adventurers, and with a limited amount of capital the full advantages of their predecessors' outlay, at the same time secure a permanent and profitable mine. Such, for instance, as is witnessed in the Snow Brook mine, which was originally worked by the Times in 1858, in which a full description of the mine was given, together with the early workings by the Romans in the year 360. The lode is now open to 25 feet wide, and upwards of a mile on its course, containing 80 per cent. produce, and from 16 to 18 cwt. silver per ton of mineral. The workings have been by an open cutting on a portion of the lode 10 feet wide toward the mountain, which rises rapidly for about 200 fms., leaving 15 feet of the lode standing untouched. In the bottom of the excavation there are good bunches of silver-lead, and a fine vein is sunk 3 fathoms, and the lode is worth 3 to 4 tons of silver ore per fm. in clearing up this excavation, which has remained for 1500 years, above 1200l. of silver and lead has been sold, exceeding the average of mineral raised from the mine. The proprietors, wishing to keep the shares in a few hands, have divided into 600 parts, of 5l. each, having all the necessary machinery, crushers, &c., and it is anticipated that early and considerable profits will be realised.

ST. JUST UNITED MINES.—A great deal has been said respecting these mines, but the specimens recently received at the offices, 5, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street, have been the attention of every shareholder. The mines are conducted under most practical management, and will be sold on or about July 31, more than enough to meet the wages paid. The mines are opening up uncommonly well, and deserve the attention of the public.

NORTH ROSKEL.—The prospects are rapidly improving, both in the mine and the departments. In the former, the 181 has been driven west to within 100 yds. of the lode, the lode producing 5 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 40l. per ton. A fine piece of copper ore was passed through from Pearce's shaft westward in the 181, and the 184 is now paying the average of mineral raised from the mine. The lode was worth over 1000l. per fm., and the indications were that it would be found still greater value at deeper levels. The prospects for the 181, the 184, and still deeper levels are, therefore, very good. It seems likely that a large amount of copper ore will be laid open in the deep levels alluded to in the western part of the mine, corresponding to that which was met with at shallower levels further east, which dividends amounting to over 100,000l. were declared. The section of workings of this mine shows very plainly that the great body of copper ore regularly raised is at great depths. One great advantage which this mine has over many others is, that the copper ore is of excellent quality; from this ore ground now being laid open, the price at the present standard would be rather over 9l. per ton. In the department it is found that the deeper workings are opening into ground of much more produce than those above. This corresponds with the results obtained in the other producing mines in the district. The mine under the 120 is producing richer than has yet been met with in any part of the mine; and the 140, now within 100 yds. of this point, is also improving. A junction of lodes will also be met. At this point, and westward from this to Wheal Seton boundary, where the lode is likely the richest formation of tin will be found. This is on Reeve's lode at North Croft, which is now yielding so well in that mine.

LATWORTH.—The forking the water of this old work is proceeding very satisfactorily; it is now 6 feet below the 15 fathom level, and which, upon explosion, is most satisfactory.

ROSEWANE CONSOLS.—The mine is fully answering the expectations that have been entertained, and is fast becoming one of the best tin mines of the celebrated Camborne district. In the 150 fm. level the lode is producing tin of an average of 22 cwt. 3 qrs. of black tin per 100 sacks, and is worth at present 150l. per ton, whilst the lode is still increasing in size. A short distance before this end of the lode the 140 fm. level was worth over 1000l. per fm., and as this mine has always regularly increased in value with increased depth, it seems almost a certainty that the 120 fm. level will soon be of much greater value than it is at present; and to those of the neighbourhood of Dolcoath and Cook's Kitchen, where the lode has been worked as much as 2500l. per fm. The 140 fm. level, in North Roskewane, is also producing very rich tin at the end of the lode, and the 150 fm. level has been found to be of great value. The success met with at the 150 fm. level has been the driving of the water from the bottom of the mine—the 170 fm. level, where the lode has been found to commence driving on, producing 2 1/2 cwt. of black tin per 100 sacks. This level is likely to improve in value as it is driven under the large masses of copper ore which were found in this mine at the levels above. Those who wish to become shareholders in one of the great dividend mines of the Camborne district, at the present moment, should take the opportunity of purchasing shares in this mine, which will soon lead to a great advance in market value.

FOREIGN MINE.

PORTLAND.—W. H. Rickard, July 2: Roure: The lode has been found in the 80 fm. level, at Rickard's shaft, composed chiefly of friable quartz, and stones of lead ore—a very kindly lode. The 60 fm. level, south of Rickard's shaft, yields 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom. The 40, south of Agnes' shaft, yields 3/4 of a ton per fathom. The 20, south of the same, yields 1/2 ton per fathom. The 10, south of the same, yields 1/4 ton per fathom. The 5, south of the same, yields 1/8 ton per fathom. The 2, south of the same, yields 1/16 ton per fathom. The 1, south of the same, yields 1/32 ton per fathom. The 1/2, south of the same, yields 1/64 ton per fathom. The 1/4, south of the same, yields 1/128 ton per fathom. The 1/8, south of the same, yields 1/256 ton per fathom. The 1/16, south of the same, yields 1/512 ton per fathom. The 1/32, south of the same, yields 1/1024 ton per fathom. The 1/64, south of the same, yields 1/2048 ton per fathom. The 1/128, south of the same, yields 1/4096 ton per fathom. The 1/256, south of the same, yields 1/8192 ton per fathom. The 1/512, south of the same, yields 1/16384 ton per fathom. The 1/1024, south of the same, yields 1/32768 ton per fathom. The 1/2048, south of the same, yields 1/65536 ton per fathom. The 1/4096, south of the same, yields 1/131072 ton per fathom. The 1/8192, south of the same, yields 1/262144 ton per fathom. The 1/16384, south of the same, yields 1/524288 ton per fathom. The 1/32768, south of the same, yields 1/1048576 ton per fathom. The 1/65536, south of the same, yields 1/2097152 ton per fathom. The 1/131072, south of the same, yields 1/4194304 ton per fathom. The 1/262144, south of the same, yields 1/8388608 ton per fathom. The 1/524288, south of the same, yields 1/16777216 ton per fathom. The 1/1048576, south of the same, yields 1/33554432 ton per fathom. The 1/2097152, south of the same, yields 1/67108864 ton per fathom. The 1/4194304, south of the same, yields 1/134217728 ton per fathom. The 1/8388608, south of the same, yields 1/268435456 ton per fathom. The 1/16777216, south of the same, yields 1/536870912 ton per fathom. The 1/33554432, south of the same, yields 1/1073741824 ton per fathom. The 1/67108864, south of the same, yields 1/2147483648 ton per fathom. The 1/134217728, south of the same, yields 1/4294967296 ton per fathom. The 1/268435456, south of the same, yields 1/8589934592 ton per fathom. The 1/536870912, south of the same, yields 1/17179869184 ton per fathom. The 1/1073741824, south of the same, yields 1/34359738368 ton per fathom. The 1/2147483648, south of the same, yields 1/68719476736 ton per fathom. The 1/4294967296, south of the same, yields 1/137438953472 ton per fathom. The 1/8589934592, south of the same, yields 1/274877906944 ton per fathom. The 1/17179869184, south of the same, yields 1/549755813888 ton per fathom. The 1/34359738368, south of the same, yields 1/1099511627776 ton per fathom. The 1/68719476736, south of the same, yields 1/2199023255552 ton per fathom. The 1/137438953472, south of the same, yields 1/4398046511104 ton per fathom. The 1/274877906944, south of the same, yields 1/8796093022208 ton per fathom. The 1/549755813888, south of the same, yields 1/17592186044416 ton per fathom. The 1/1099511627776, south of the same, yields 1/35184372088832 ton per fathom. The 1/2199023255552, south of the same, yields 1/70368744177664 ton per fathom. The 1/4398046511104, south of the same, yields 1/140737488355328 ton per fathom. The 1/8796093022208, south of the same, yields 1/281474976710656 ton per fathom. The 1/17592186044416, south of the same, yields 1/562949953421312 ton per fathom. The 1/35184372088832, south of the same, yields 1/1125899906842624 ton per fathom. The 1/70368744177664, south of the same, yields 1/2251799813685248 ton per fathom. 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...completed it will enable us to stop the underhand stopes, and take the engine-shaft; we think it best to drive and meet in the back; we cannot say how far we have to drive to meet the old drift drive on the north part of the lode, which we value at 10¢. per fm.; the south part, will be taken down after the communication is made. The lode in the back of the shaft is still worth 25¢. per fm.; we have not set the sumpten to drive this

WHEEL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, July 8: We have drained the water to 6 ft. b, the 60, and the men will commence to work the bargains in the 60 east, 60 cross

the turnpike lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prisms, and good stones of black yellow copper ore. In the 18, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 8 ft. composed of gassan, intermixed with copper ore. In the flat-red shaft, sinking the 68, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with copper ore.

The Fortune Copper Mining Company of Western Australia, Ltd., registered under the Joint-Stock Company's Act on the 8th inst. Applications for shares are already very numerous; and according to the regulations for shares are already very numerous; and according to the regulations for shares will be allotted in the order of application—a mode of procedure which is manifestly so equitable that all companies should adopt it. The shares are quoted on the Stock Exchange at £ s. d. Ocean Marine Insurance, 10½, 11 prem.; showing a fresh rise; Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance, 2 16 to 3 16 prem.; Universal Marine, 1½, 1¾ London and Provincial Marine, par to ¼ prem.; Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., 1 3-16 to 5 16 prem.; Eastern Bengal Tea &

GOONBARROW AND MOLINNESS MINES.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
In 6400 shares of £2 each. Deposit, £1 per share; the remainder in calls of 6s. each, at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

WILLIAM PIPER, Esq., Palace-road, Lambeth.
PETER CLYMO, Esq., Funder of South Camdon Liskeard.
WILLIAM WEST, Esq., Tredenhall House, St. Blazey, Cornwall.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Watson, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street.
BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, Cornhill, London.

PROSPECTUS.

These mines have been worked by one gentleman as sole proprietor, who has expended £14,000 upon them, and returned tin to the value of £20,000; total expenditure, £24,000. The engine is now at the extent of its power, and the estimated cost to erect a new one, with steam whelm, and develop the mines in depth, is £20,000; to do this, the proprietor has consented to dispose of the mines, lease, machinery, &c. for the sum of £20,000, taking in payment 2000 shares of £2 per share paid up, and £2000 in money, leaving 6000 for capital.

A large proportion of the remaining shares have been subscribed for by residents in the district, and those remaining will be allotted to gentlemen disposed to embark without any premium in a bona fide mining property, holding out prospects of early profits, as the working capital (£20,000) is considered by competent judges sufficient to bring the mines into a profitable state, and render further calls unnecessary.

With the present limited mode of working, the mines very nearly pay cost.

REPORT.

Goonbarrow and Molinness Mines, April 29, 1892.—Agreeably with your request, we have this day inspected these mines, and herewith beg to hand you our report:—

GOONBARROW.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 60 fms., which is 40 fms. below the level. The principal operations have been on three very promising and productive lodes.

NORTH LODE.—The 10 fm. level is driven east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, 40 fms., and west 30 fms. The lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and the average work produced from 2½ to 3 cwt. tin per 100 sacks. The 20 fm. level on this lode is driven east and west about the same distance as the 10 fm. level, and the lode in the back of this level all taken away, producing just the same average work. The 30 fm. level is driven east 25 fms., and west 20 fms., through the same character lode, and producing about the same quality work for tin. They expect to get the same lode in the 40 fm. level, north of the engine-shaft, by driving 2 fms. further; the water is issuing very strong from the end, which is a good indication of being near the lode.

SOUTH LODE.—The 10 fm. level is extended east of the shaft, on the south lode, 20 fms., and west 20 fms.; this lode is 2½ ft. wide, and produced some rich work for tin. The greatest part of this lode is taken away, and the average work for the whole distance driven is 2½ cwt. of tin per 100 sacks.

NEW LODE.—The 20 fm. level is extended east and west of the shaft, on the new lode, 25 fms., which has produced good work for tin. The 30 fm. level is extended east and west on this lode 30 fms. The 40 fm. level, which is the present bottom of the mine, is extended west of the shaft 15 fms.; the lode in the present end is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 3 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. The same level is extended east 4 fms.; the lode in the end is about 2 ft. wide, producing good branches of tin.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The above-mentioned lodes are embedded in a beautiful decomposed granite, and for the short distance opened on have produced upwards of £19,000 worth of tin. The water has been drained from the mine by flat-roads, attached to a pumping-engine, which is now worked to the extent of its power; therefore, we recommend for the further development of the mine that a 50-hp. pumping-engine should be erected on the present engine-shaft, which will be of sufficient power to work the mine to a great depth, and also to prove other parallel lodes both north and south, which are known to exist in the east, and have produced tin on the backs. We also recommend the sinking of the two other shafts, one east and the other west of the present engine-shaft, for the purposes of ventilation and drawing the stuff; and we advise that a small steam-engine be erected for drawing the stuff, which will effect a very great saving to the mine, and which cannot be extensively worked without. We strongly recommend that the new work should be erected with as little delay as possible, and should the mine be carried out extensively, with perseverance and economy, we fully believe it will be a long-standing and profitable concern.

MOLINNESS.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 14 fms., and the lode extended on east 20 fms.; it is 15 ft. wide, producing tin throughout. The working is open to the surface, and for the last ten months the average produce of the work returned from this lode is 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. For the future working of this mine we would recommend that the engine-shaft be sunk on the course of the lode, for the purpose of putting in a railroad in the same shaft, for drawing the tinstuff with the present engine, which is of sufficient power for pumping, stamping, and drawing; by so doing, this mine can be worked to a great extent, and at comparatively little cost, and will then, we firmly believe, make a profitable mine.

FRANCIS PUCKEY.

Early applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, to be made to Messrs. WATSON and CUELL, of 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, where also prospectuses and reports may be obtained.

THE RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each, paid in full, of which upwards of 7500 have been already allotted.

ALFRED SMEE, Esq., F.R.S., Finsbury-circus.

OFFICES.—No. 10A, KING'S ARMS YARD, MOORGATE STREET.

The River Tamar Copper Mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, on the Cornish side of and adjoining the River Tamar, and is surrounded by dividend-paying mines, joining on its eastern boundary the Devon Great Consols at the River Tamar, which has already sold ore of upwards of £1,000,000 sterling in value; and at the south end nearly joins the Bedford United, which has been a dividend-paying mine for years; its southern boundary joins the old Glean Lake sett, which divided a quarter of a million among the adventurers; and in the western part of the sett it touches at one point the Hingston Down Mine, which has already sold upwards of £20,000 worth of ore; and at another the Clitter's adit, which has lately made important discoveries of copper at the very boundary of the River Tamar Mine.

The works are now being prosecuted by an adit level, which has been driven into the hill 180 fms., and from this point south 134 fms., to intersect at least four lodes which are known to exist in that part of the mine, and which, from all the geological indications, give the highest promise of being remunerative. Within the last few weeks one of these lodes has been met with at the depth of about 60 fms. from the surface, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing chiefly of spar and capel, with some very rich copper ore, but the value of this lode cannot be determined before it has been more fully laid open; a level is now being driven eastward and westward on this lode, which, so far as seen, looks very promising; its bearing is about 10° south of east, with an underlie northerly of about 2½ ft. per fathom.

The directors are now about to issue the unallotted shares; and prospectuses, with reports recently made by Capt. Jas. Richards, chief mining engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mine, and others, may be had at the offices of the company, and all applications by present adventurers in the River Tamar Mining Company will have precedence.

THE BRYMBO LEAD SMELTING AND DESILVERIZING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-67, which limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.

Capital £240,000, in 80,000 shares of £3 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share on application, and 30s. per share on allotment, payable to either of the bankers of the company.

DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM BURR, Esq. (Messrs. Burr, Brothers, and Co.), Kingsland, Shrewsbury.
THOMAS EDGORTH, Esq. (and London).
D. J. HENRY, Esq. (Messrs. Henry, Ranger, and Co.), 163, Gresham House, London.
J. HARRISON SMITH, Esq. (Messrs. Smith and Gregory), 17, Gracechurch-st., London.
R. B. TENNENT, Esq. (Messrs. Tennent and Co.), Auchincloch Ironworks, and 26, Lombard-street, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Carruth and Harper, accountants, Sise-lane, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Phillips and Andrew, No. 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

BANKERS—The Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool, No. 5, Lothbury, London; and 22, The Albany, Liverpool; the North and South Wales Bank, Wrexham.

BROKERS—Messrs. Sewell Brothers, 75, Old Broad-street, London.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.—6, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The objects and powers of the company are limited to purchasing, smelting, and desilverizing lead ore, excluding lead mining operations altogether. The company have purchased the Brymbo Lead Smelting and Desilverizing Works, recently erected, and replete with furnaces, refiners, engine power, and every requisite appliance for smelting 3448 tons of lead ore per annum, and for desilverizing double the quantity; and propose to erect additional furnaces, so as to be enabled to smelt 6892 tons per annum.

The capital required for the purchase money, additional outlay for carrying on the works, and for profitably negotiating the sale of the pig-lead obtained, is estimated at £24,000. This sum is proposed to be raised by allotting 6000 shares of the company, and calling up £4 per share, in manner following, viz.—10s. per share on application, 30s. per share on allotment, and two calls of £1 per share, at intervals of not less than three months. In the event of additional capital being required hereafter, the remaining £1 per share not called up, and the unallotted shares, will be made available for that purpose.

The works are situated in the midst of the lead mining districts of Minera, Llanarmon, and Maesgwyn, now yielding about 10,000 tons of lead ore per annum; they adjoin the coal pits of the Brymbo Coal Company, and are within 150 yards of the Great Western Railway, thus enabling the company to command a preferential supply of lead ore, and to smelt the same at a diminished cost of 54 per cent. for coal and carriage alone, as compared with the cost of smelting at Bagillt, effecting a saving of £23619 per annum upon the quantity smelted, or equal to a preferential dividend of £9 14s. per cent. per annum upon the total capital called up.

The total net profit is estimated at £6131 per annum, or equal to an annual dividend of £22 14s. per cent., taking pig-lead at a mean price of £20 per ton, whereas the present price exceeds £21 per ton. This estimate does not include the profits from desilverizing. These estimates are given in detail in the prospectus, together with the inventory, valuation, and report of Mr. Dennis (agent to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons) who, referring to the works, says:—"The site upon which the works are erected is highly favourable for economical working, that the works are judiciously laid out and substantially constructed, and upon the most approved principles."

The company are, therefore, in possession of all the elements for ensuring success; they are in the midst of a large and immediate supply of lead ore, they have coals and carriage at a diminished cost of 54 per cent., the works are highly approved and replete with the newest appliances, the demand for pig-lead exceeds the supply, the price obtained is remunerative and advancing, and the present few and powerful lead smelters, realizing large fortunes, cannot reasonably oppose additional works, as both the foreign and home demand requires an increased supply.

Applications for shares must be accompanied by the bankers' receipt for payment of deposit, and addressed to the offices of the company; if no allotment be made, or the capital subscribed is not deemed sufficient to efficiently carry out the objects, the deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, and brokers, or at the temporary offices of the company, No. 6, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

THE OTEA COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 25,000 shares of £2 each.
5s. per share to be paid with application, and 5s. per share on allotment.

Col. BAZALGETTE, Chairman of the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company (Limited).
CHARLES MARTIN, Esq. (Messrs. Blogg and Martin), Bucklebury.
PARKE PITTAR, Esq. (Messrs. P. Pittar and Co.), 29, Gresham-street.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq., 43, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
PHILIP WRIGHT, Esq., late of Auckland, New Zealand.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bischoff, Cox, and Bompas, 19, Coleman-street, E.C.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Phillips and Darling, Moorgate-street Chambers, Moorgate-street, E.C.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.
AUDITORS—To be appointed at the first general meeting.

London..... Messrs. J. C. and G. W. Morice, 1, Warrford-court, E.C.
Manchester..... J. Gorton, Esq., Newmarket Chambers.
Aberdeen..... H. C. Oswald, Esq., Marischall-street.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.
J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a copper mine, situated on the north of the Great Barrier Island, New Zealand, from which nearly £30,000 worth of copper ore has already been sold.

A practical mine captain, of high character and professional ability and repute, estimates that above the adit level alone there are still available 4000 tons of ore, of fully 15 per cent. produce, and though the workings are yet only 20 fms. deeper, and opened there to a limited extent, he says that below adit a great deal of ore is also available, so that with proper machinery he could make considerable immediate profits, to be probably greatly increased as the works are extended.

The same authority states that "If only a permanent increase in the yield of gold takes place throughout the vein, such as seen in the 12 fm. level (under adit), where the quality of the ore is quite equal to the general shipments, the future value of the mine would be very great."

There is no land carriage, and the freights to England (in the wool ships), vary from only 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

A considerable number of the shares are already taken, and applications for the remainder may be addressed to the directors, at the office, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to the brokers, from all of whom detailed prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

MOUNT ROSE COPPER MINE COMPANY (LIMITED), SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Capital £120,000, in 40,000 shares of £3 each.
Of which 27,500 shares are to be issued to the public, and the remaining 12,500 retained for the vendors of the mine, in accordance with the terms of purchase.

10s. per share payable on application, and a further sum of 10s. per share upon allotment.

DIRECTORS.
PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq., Director of the London and County Bank.
CHARLES BARBER, Esq., Chamberlain's Wharf.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq., 21, Austinfriars (Messrs. Robinson and Fleming).
THOMAS HOLROYD, Esq. (the Mines Royal Copper Company). [pany.]

Sir EDWIN PEARSON, F.R.S., Director of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, and Director of the Agra and United Service Bank. [hill.]

ROBERT SPENCE, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co.), St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill.

Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co., St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill; and Messrs. Robinson and Fleming, No. 21, Austinfriars.

BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

BROKERS.
London..... G. E. Seymour, Esq., 38, Throgmorton-street, E.C.
Liverpool..... Messrs. Taunton and Co.
Manchester..... Edward Speakman, Esq.
Glasgow..... Messrs. Reid and Co.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., Tokenhouse-yard.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand, and 1, George-yard, Lombard-street.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. Smith.
OFFICES.—60, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.—This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a very rich copper mine situated at the foot of Mount Rose, in the northern part of the colony of South Australia, probably the richest copper-producing district on the globe.

PROPERTY.—The sett consists of 80 acres, held on lease direct from the Colonial Government, for 14 years from April, 1860, at a surface rent of 10s. per acre, free from royalty or tribute of any kind upon the ores raised. The lease is renewable from time to time in perpetuity. The vendors also assign certain preferential rights to the adjoining sett, which are superior upon as of a very promising character for copper. The purchase also includes all ore at grass, machinery and tools, and live and dead stock, at the time of the receipt of advice of contract for sale of the mine.

CHARACTER OF ORES, AND ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY.—A parcel of 76 tons of ore, of an average assay of about 40 per cent. of copper, is under consignment to the agents in London; of this quantity, 40 tons have just arrived by the ship *Westburn*, and been since forwarded to Swansea. Advice has also been received by the mail of June 11 last of the dispatch of a further consignment of ore.

Three parallel lodes have been opened to the depth of from 10 to 12 fms., and are estimated to contain together 7 or 8 tons of ore to the fathom, of 40 per cent. of copper. The fourth or great counter lode has a width of 12 to 15 ft., and carries at its present depth several courses of rich grey ore, one of 3 ft. wide, and apparently enlarging as it goes down. It is calculated that no difficulty will exist in bringing down and shipping from Port Augusta from 1800 to 2000 tons of such ore per annum.

The latest accounts from the mine are from Capt. Miles, dated April 8, 1892, to which, as also to the reports of Capt. Prisk, a professional miner of great respectability, and an old resident in the colony, the directors refer.

The directors also refer with much satisfaction to the evidence extracted from the report of the committee of the House of Assembly of South Australia, and to the highly important speech of the hon. the chief secretary of the colony, in which, whilst referring generally to the mineral wealth of the district, he says of Mount Rose Mine, he had obtained opinions from highly competent parties, and proceeding on that information he had no hesitation in saying that Mount Rose Mine was second to none, either in the colony or the world.

TRANSPORT OF ORES.—The distance from the mine to Port Augusta is about 185 miles, the greater part of which is over a hard and perfectly level plain; the rates of cartage, by means of bullock drays, have varied from £4 10s. to a maximum of £7 per ton of 22 cwt. So soon as the company are in a position to carry their own ores to the port the expense of transport will not exceed £4 10s. per ton. The country is, however, admirably adapted for a light railway. Should the plan in contemplation by the Local Legislature, of carrying a public tramway into the mining district be realised, the cost of carrying will be materially reduced below the lowest of the above estimates.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—From Port Augusta freight has hitherto been obtained direct to England at about 10s. to 20s. per ton as ballast for the wool ships which load there; or the ore can be sent round by coasters, at a reasonable rate, to Adelaide or Melbourne, and shipped to England on equally moderate terms.

SMELTING WORKS.—The directors contemplate the erection of smelting works in due course, and this will enable them to turn to profitable account an immense mass of valuable ores, which would otherwise be unavailable.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.—The directors have entered into a contract for the purchase of this valuable property on the following favourable terms:—The payment of the sum of £35,000, half in cash and half in paid-up shares of the company (but these shares are not to be delivered over to the vendors for a period of 12 months), and a further sum of £20,000 in cash or paid-up shares, at the option of the company, by five instalments of £4000 each for every £20,000 actually realised by the company from the sale of ores raised from the mines and sold in England, until the £20,000 has been paid, when all further payments will cease.

CAPITAL.—It is anticipated that £1 10s. per share will be sufficient to purchase and fully develop the mine, and place them in a dividend-paying state. Only 27,500 shares are to be issued to the public, the remainder are reserved for the vendors in payment of the purchase-money, agreeably to the above arrangements; it will, therefore, be seen that these cannot be dealt with in any way for a period of 12 months.

Application for shares must be made in the usual form, accompanied with the banker's receipt for the deposit of 10s. per share on the number of shares applied for. A further sum of 10s. per share will be payable on allotment. If the whole number applied for be not allotted the amount paid into the bank will be applied towards the further payment on the number allotted, but in case no allotment be made the money so lodged will be returned in full.

Reports may be seen, and prospectuses may be had, at the brokers and of the secretary at the offices of the company.—London, July, 1892.

Extract from the speech in the Legislative Council, of the Hon. Mr. WATERHOUSE, the Chief Secretary of the Government of the Colony of South Australia, on Sept. 6, 1890:

"The mineral capabilities of the northern districts were patent to all; no very extensive search for mineral deposit has been made, but sufficient had already been revealed to show that the northern districts were, so far as regarded their mineral resources, as rich as any in the world. He had obtained opinions from highly competent parties, and proceeding on that information he had no hesitation in saying that the Mount Rose Mine was second to none either in the colony or the world. The mine had been visited by those who were capable of giving a sound and impartial opinion, and he had reason to believe that it abounded with the richest ore. A gentleman who was well known assured him there were not less than 1000 tons of ore in sight. That mine was not the only one of value in that locality, there were many others of a similar character; but he mentioned the Mount Rose Mine in particular, because his authority for the statements he had made was undoubted."

THE NEW BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

To be incorporated with limited liability, under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1887.

Capital £10,000, in 2000 shares of £5 each.
10s. per share to be paid upon application, and 30s. on allotment. The remainder to be payable at intervals of three months.

This company is in course of formation for working the rich deposits of copper ore contained in properties granted by the Government of South Australia. The company's surveyor reports the range of this immense body of mineral to be very regular for 1½ mile, varying from 30 to 160 yards wide, formed of solid ribs of rich carbonate, malachite, and red oxide of copper ore, containing from 10 to 50½ per cent. of pure copper.

The mines have been under development by a private company, who, in order to more effectually develop the resources of the property, have agreed to dispose of 400 shares, of £5 each, which sum, it is estimated, will be ample to complete the necessary works, and bring the mine into a profitable position. The shares in the Burra Burra Mine, with £5 paid up, are now worth £120, and have advanced in dividends £280. It is anticipated that the shares in the New Burra Burra will become of equal value, and that the mine will rank with the richest in the colony.

The reports and plans of Messrs. Cave and Co., and of Prof. D. T. Ansted, can be seen, together with specimens of the ore, and every information may be obtained.

Applications for shares will be received by Messrs. FULMER and Co., 25, Change-alley, Cornhill, London. Upon the list being complete, a meeting will be held to elect directors, and to provide for the future management of the company in London.

THE FORTUNE COPPER MINING COMPANY OF WEST AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

Capital, £20,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 each.
£1 thereof to be paid on application for shares, and a further sum of £1 per share at the expiration of two months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS GOOCH, Esq. (Messrs. Gooch and Co.), 65, Lombard-street (West Bank of London).
CHARLES HOLLAND, Esq., Liverpool.

FREDERICK LEVI, Esq. (Messrs. F. Levi and Co.), London and Adelaide.
WILLIAM FREDERICK MOORE, Esq., (Messrs. William Jackson, and Co.), Winchester-street, City, E.C.
GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq. (Director of the National Discount Company), 1, Abchurch-lane, City, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Pattison and Wigg, Clement's-lane, City, E.C.
BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, City.
BROKERS—Messrs. George Burnard and Co., 69, Lombard-street, City.
SECRETARY—H. Nicholas, Esq.
OFFICES.—9, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working two valuable hold mineral properties, known as the Wheel Fortune and Wheel Virgin Mines, 80 miles from the shipping port of Geraldton, in the Champion Bay District of Western Australia.

The property comprises 230 acres of freehold land, with the minerals, and is situated direct from the Crown in the year 1859, by local adventurers, who secured a limited capital, which was expended in the purchase of the land and the mining plant, leaving a balance of only £300 to commence operations. Three shafts have already sunk to the respective depths of 8, 12, and 25 fms., and several distinct lodes and lead-bearing cross-veins discovered. From one or two of the lodes of copper ore have been raised and transmitted to this country, and sold at sea, by public ticketing, between February 14, 1890, and June 10, 1890, the proceeds of which for pure copper averaged 24, and realised the sum of £18,500 4s. 9d., evidenced by the following transcript of the ticket sales thereof. In addition to about 160 tons of rich lead ore have been obtained from a cross-vein, and sold at £387. A further parcel of 100 tons of copper ore is advised at the port, ready for shipment. Altogether, the clear profit during the two years was £2500, on the working capital of £300, exclusive of the purchase as aforesaid. The operations of the mines are continued, and the yield of ore increases as the works progress, so that proportionate receipts may be anticipated.

The copper ore was consigned to Messrs. William Jackson and Co., of Gresham-street, London, and sold to their order at Swansea, viz.—

Date of sale.	Ship.	Tons.	Produce.	Freight.
1890.—Feb. 14.	Dazzler	44	25½	..... £100
Feb. 28.	Allianta	19	33½	..... £100
" "	"	19	35½	..... £100
" "	"	19	21½	..... £100
July 31.	Lord Raglan	11	19½	..... £100
" "	West Australian	4	21½	..... £100
" "	"	3	21½	..... £100
Oct. 9.	Dolphin	19	20½	..... £100
1891.—March 26.	Oryx	53	21½	..... £100
June 18.	Tartar	28	21½	..... £100
" "	"	28	21½	..... £100
July 16.	Lord Raglan	107	20½	..... £100
1892.—June 10.	Gloucester	340	24½	..... £100
" "	Tartar	54	24½	..... £100

These remarkable results from so small an outlay and limited labour, without power, testify to the great value of the property, and warrant the formation of a company, in order that the necessary machinery may be erected, and the resources generally and fully developed, under experienced management, with a skilled labour.

The purchase of these valuable freehold mineral properties, including the plant, &c., without any restrictive rights or royalties, has been agreed for upon the following terms, namely—£25,000 in cash, and 10,000 paid-up shares, on assignment property.

All charges for promotion, advertisements, brokers' commissions, besides all legal, and other expenses, up to and including the costs and fees of registering the company, have been defined and agreed for at 2½ per cent. upon the nominal capital of the company.

Applications for shares may be made to the bankers or brokers in the several but no application for less than five shares, or a multiple of five, will be considered unless a deposit of £1 on each share applied for is previously paid to the bankers of the company. The allotment will be made in full according to priority of application.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Fortune Copper Mining Company of Western Australia (Limited).—Having paid £1 to your bankers, the Bank of London, I hereby agree to accept such shares, subject to the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-67.

Name.....
Address.....
Date.....

The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers, on payment of deposit.

THE HAFOD-Y-WERN SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Fully incorporated, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of shares respectively taken by them.

Capital £100,000, in shares of £50 each.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
OFFICES.—13, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

direction. The sales of pig-iron have not been of large amount, most purchases being for the coming quarter. Pig-iron may, as a rule, be quoted at 10s. 6d. per ton higher, and the stocks in hand are less than they were at the beginning of the year. The supply of native ore is rather small, as several mines have been closed in consequence of the low prices which stocks have been fetching. The demand for the whole, quiet.

Woolen Trades are quieter than they were. Stock-taking is general just now, and it is rather difficult to accomplish the necessary operations without inconvenience. It is rather difficult to accomplish the necessary operations without inconvenience. It is rather difficult to accomplish the necessary operations without inconvenience.

The weather rapidly improves the prospects of the autumn will be rather black. The weather rapidly improves the prospects of the autumn will be rather black. The weather rapidly improves the prospects of the autumn will be rather black. The weather rapidly improves the prospects of the autumn will be rather black.

The demand for hardware, too, has considerably improved, and with the general revival of trade, it is not unlikely that the iron trade will be able to dispose of its stock at a profit. The demand for hardware, too, has considerably improved, and with the general revival of trade, it is not unlikely that the iron trade will be able to dispose of its stock at a profit.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

10.—The news just received from America that Congress is about to pass an additional impost upon imported goods, such as iron, &c., has an unfavourable impression amongst the ironmasters of the district, and they will be feared that the improvements which were beginning to be made themselves will be considerably retarded by this retrogressive movement on the part of the Northern States. Such a measure would almost certainly destroy the iron trade from this country, and consequently it would be a fruitless source of revenue for the States. It is to be hoped that the well-considered practical effect of the course proposed, for the purpose of creating an increased revenue, the general opinion prevails that an effectual barrier against iron-exporting from this country.

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rence), besides the certainty of a very large supply for sale of coal, lime, and fire-brick clay. There is no doubt but the neighbourhood abounds in minerals of one sort or other, and that it is able to afford a good traffic for a railway, especially to the North. Under these circumstances, we hope and think that there is every probability of the contemplated railway being made either by the North-Eastern, North British, or some independent line, and thus open out the riches of Glendale, and give a much shorter route from north to south than the present one by Berwick-on-Tweed.—Northern Daily Express.

It is at all times a source of satisfaction to record the success of any legitimate mining enterprise, the more especially if that success is attained after having for a series of years combated with apparently insuperable difficulties and grave disappointments. For this reason it is gratifying to find that those interested in ROSEWARNE CONSOLS seem likely to soon reach this long-looked-for goal. This mine was commenced about six years since, when a shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 fms. under adit, which is 10 fms. from surface. The capital subscribed has been about 14,000l., in addition to which the receipts from the returns of ore, realising several thousand pounds, have been expended upon the development of the property, but up till within the past six months with but faint hopes of success. Meeting after meeting was held in London, at which Mr. Hollow, the purser, produced the accounts and reports, and told the same promising story, resulting in the same unsatisfactory issue; but those interested, relying upon his opinion and judgment in carrying on the operations, continued from time to time to provide the capital necessary to test the intrinsic merits of the mine. About six months since an important discovery was made, which, up to the present time, has resulted in the opening out of a regular course of ore, the lode in the shaft, sinking below the 40, being richer than at any previous point of operation; in fact, the continuity and quality of this deposit of ore seems to justify the assumption that this mine will become remunerative. It is well known that to open out a good mine there must be certain concurrent conditions—favourable strata, promising lodes, circumstances under which ore must be found, the property managed by skillful and persevering agents, and, above all, funds wherewith to carry out the operations indicated. It is not too much to say that the property under consideration possesses these various essentials, and that its proprietors will be well repaid for their perseverance and outlay. It is true that mines are sometimes commenced, and, after incurring considerable outlay in partially carrying out operations, are abandoned for want of success; and it often happens that other parties step in, and, by pushing on the operations a little further, reap the profit of the experience and outlay of the previous occupiers; but, as far as Rosewarne Consols is concerned, its possessors, nothing daunted, have perseveringly adhered to the line they had marked out, and which there is every reason to hope will result in that reward which they so deservedly merit. We can only hope that Mr. Hollow will meet with equal success in the other mines entrusted to his management, of which there seems every probability.

ROSEWARNE UNITED (From a Correspondent).—I wrote you lately about the reports of changes in this mine not being regularly sent to the London office. I have again to complain of the matter. Two days ago I met a friend who told me that there was a demand for shares, that he had, however, sold his at below 20l., the price having in a few hours advanced to 22l.; and I see them now quoted at 22l. to 25l. On Wednesday and yesterday there was no advice or report at the office, but to-day (Friday) I find a report is received, which says "In the 85, west of Richards's, the rise in the back of the lode has very much improved in the last day or two, worth for copper 26l. per fm." Now, I ask why this was not sent to the London office "in the last day or two?" The dealers and brokers knew all about it, and were buying shares from the ignorant shareholders. This would have been counteracted, and the bona fide shareholders properly protected, if a report had been duly sent to the office. The agents seem to think that it is enough to send a report every Thursday, and that any important change taking place on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, is not to be at once advised. At the last meeting the Cornish shareholders actually proposed to abolish the London office, but some of the more prudent ones suggested that the question should be deferred to the next meeting, which is to be held on Monday. Why is it that the local people want to keep all the information to themselves, and object to facilities being given to their co-adventurers at a distance? I am informed that there are about 160 shareholders, only 30 of whom live in Cornwall, the 130 live in London, and the remainder in other parts of the country, many of whom ought to go to London. I consider that a general meeting should be held in London at least once a year.

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold by public auction at Garraway's, Thursday, the following shares:—30 Carnarvon, at 15s. 3d.; 2 Old Tolgus, at 25s. 6d. to 31s. 3d. to 31s. 3d.; 10 Buller and Bassett, at 12s. 6d.; 30 West Polemar, at 6d.; 45 Wheel Harle (in one lot) at 7 1/2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; 25 Great Wheel Martha, at 14s. 6d.; 50 North Nant-y-mwn, at 1s. 6d.; 340 Crookhaven, at 1s. 6d.; 235 Great Central Slate, at 3d.; 30 Lady Eliza, at 1s.; 10 North Miners, at 14s. 6d.; 5 Buller and Bassett, at 12s. 6d., 10 at 10s.; 20 West Devon Consols, at 13s.

CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING DIRECTORY.—The second edition of Mr. J. Williams's annual bearing this title has just been issued. The manual comprises a complete list of the mines of Cornwall and Devon, arranged according to the districts in which they are situated, and showing the number of shares into which each mine is divided, its depth, the names of the whole of the officers, the pay-day, and the number of persons employed. The book also contains a list of some of the principal copper, lead, and tin buyers; tables showing the weight of iron; and a large amount of information of general utility to the practical miner and mine adventurer.

DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN AUSTRALIA.—At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Geologists' Association, on Monday (Mr. Hislop, treasurer, in the chair), Professor Tennant read a very interesting paper on the "Diamonds in the International Exhibition." He stated that in the Netherlands department Mr. Coster was exhibiting, perhaps, the finest collection of diamonds that were ever brought together, and that an inspection of it would well repay any one. He then proceeded to explain the means by which a diamond, even in its rough state, could readily be distinguished from any other stone. In their native state diamonds existed almost always in the form of dodecahedrons, though octohedrons were not uncommon, and other forms were sometimes though very rarely met with. He had frequently been answered by persons unacquainted with the appearance of diamonds in their rough state, upon enquiring what they would do with such stones, that they would throw them away, yet these stones were of such enormous value that compared with them the value of gold appeared almost insignificant, for whilst an ounce of the purest gold was only worth 42s., a diamond of an ounce weight would be of almost incalculable worth. At the previous meeting he referred to a diamond from Australia in the International Exhibition, and he could now inform them that a third had been received from the Owens, and from having made a searching investigation he had no hesitation in saying that they were really found in the district where they were stated to be. The subject was rendered particularly complete by Mr. Abrahams, the gentleman engaged at Messrs. Hunt and Roskill's diamond-cutting machine in the Exhibition, giving a lucid practical description of the process of cutting and polishing.

LIVERPOOL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first field meeting of this Society was held on Monday, at the Storeton Quarries, about two miles from Rock Ferry. The honorary secretary, Mr. G. H. Morton, F.G.S., explained the stratigraphical characters of the keeper sandstone, which is there so well developed, also its position as above all the red bunter sandstone in the neighbourhood, and far above the coal measures, which occur beneath the whole district of Wirral. The numerous faults visible in the quarries were pointed out, and the amount of the throw or dislocation shown. The thickness of the strata that have been denuded from the keeper of Storeton was said to be about 400 feet; and reference was made to the fact that at the present time a boring in search of coal was being sunk near Irby, a village about four miles distant, in the highest strata in the district, where the carboniferous beds must lie 2000 ft. below the surface.—The President of the Society, Mr. Henry Duckworth, F.G.S., F.L.S., read an elaborate paper on the Fossil Footprints of Reptiles, for which Storeton has long been celebrated.—Prof. Griffiths, in proposing a vote of thanks for the addresses, referred to the value of such original researches into the geological structure of the neighbourhood, which could not fail to be of real practical importance.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—However brilliant and successful have been all previous conversations in connection with this society, none surpassed, either in point of number or as regards the distinguished character of the visitors, that held on Wednesday evening at the South Kensington Museum. Each nation was fully represented, among whom, perhaps, none elicited such an amount of curious admiration as a party of Persian ladies; and each department of science and art had its able representative; in fact, the Council cannot but congratulate themselves upon having had the most brilliant gathering of the season.

BRAY'S TRACTION-ENGINE COMPANY.—A deputation from this company waited on Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons. Amongst the deputation were—The Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Caithness, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord C. Hamilton, M.P., Sir William Jolliffe, Bart., M.P., Sir James Carmichael, Bart., Mr. John Penn (of Messrs. John Penn and Sons), Mr. Field (of Messrs. Maudslayi, Son, and Field), Mr. Chaplin (of Messrs. Alexander Chaplin and Co.), Mr. Phillips (of Messrs. Phillips, Middleton, and Co.), Mr. H. D. Davenport, Mr. H. D. Davies, Mr. C. Osborn, Capt. Grenville Wells, directors, Mr. D. R. Clark, C.E., the engineer, and Mr. S. H. Laitt, secretary of the company. Sir Wm. Jolliffe introduced the deputation to Sir George Grey. Mr. H. D. Davies (the Chairman of the company) stated that his object was to obtain a reconsideration of the order issued in the London Gazette of April 11 last, which, as it now stands, amounts to almost a prohibition of the use of these engines. He said that the engines built heretofore by the company were of great size and power, with the view of taking the heaviest loads, and that, perhaps, from their appearance, and the noise of the exhaust steam, there might exist an objection to their use in a slight degree, on the ground of frightening horses. These engines, however, were the first built, but new ones were about being constructed, which would be rendered entirely unobjectionable on these grounds. What was sought at present was an extension of the hours of working from 6 P.M. to 9 A.M., in the metropolis, whilst in the suburbs there should be no limit; also that the engines should be allowed to load and unload throughout the day at the docks, railway stations, &c., or at the Exhibition when the time arrived for removing goods from the building. The engine which occasioned the issue of the order in question was not one of the company's, but an agricultural engine entering London for the first time, on its way to the Exhibition. He, in conclusion, said that the existence of this order interfered with the company's prospects, inasmuch as though it affected London only, persons, from not understanding this clearly, failed to support the company as they otherwise would by making investments. The Earl of Caithness said that he had been with one of the company's engines on one occasion when it was drawing a load of 40 tons to the Exhibition. He went with it through Parliament-street, Bridge-street, Victoria-street, &c., in the busy part of the day, and no horse was frightened by, or noticed, it. Mr. Penn and Mr. Field stated that their firm had used these engines from their first introduction with great advantage and economy; they had drawn the heaviest machinery, boilers, &c., which would have required 30 horses, with ease and facility of action, turning the sharpest corners without difficulty,

and they had never caused in the neighbourhoods of their works (Greenwich and Lambeth) any accident or inconvenience. Mr. Phillips said that his firm had a number of locomotives to send to the Exhibition for the Austrian and Prussian commissioners, which they had intended to have sent there by means of Bray's traction-engines, but the order being issued at the time, they were unable to do so, and were obliged to employ horses, at three times the cost, and they had the greatest difficulty in getting their loads to the destination by their means. The engine took less than 1-6th of the room of such a number of horses, and travelled faster. Sir George Grey promised to take the matter into consideration after consulting with Sir Richard Mayne. He should be glad to see traction-engines used, if they could be so with safety, for of their economy and value he had no doubt; and as the company anticipated having engines which should be unobjectionable so far as noise or appearance were concerned, if that were accomplished there would be no occasion for the order he had issued remaining in force. The deputation, after thanking Sir George Grey, then withdrew.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE COAL TRADE AT BIRKENHEAD.—The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, at their meeting, on Thursday, decided, after some discussion, to lay down additional lines of rails and turn-tables for the accommodation of the coal trade at Birkenhead, at a cost of about 4000l. Mr. Brocklebank, Chairman of the committee, from which the proposal emanated, explained that the total amount which had been expended in various grants from the estate to provide facilities for the coal trade at Birkenhead had, up to the present time, amounted to 17,600l. On May 2, 1860, a vote was passed by the board to spend 20,000l. in affording accommodation for the coal trade, and the 4000l. which it was agreed on Thursday to grant would more than extend to that sum, about 2000l. having been expended on miscellaneous matters. The chief opposition to the proposal to spend the additional 4000l. was from Mr. Boulton, who said that the board had already incurred far more expense upon this branch of trade than the receipts warranted, or were likely to warrant.

CUPOLAS AND SMELTING-FURNACES.—Messrs. Gittos and Hinton, of Oldbury and West Bromwich, have provisionally specified some improvements, which consist in constructing cupolas with an outer casing or jacket divided into two parts, so that the blast may be regulated in the distinct sets of tuyeres. The blast passing through the chambers becomes highly rarefied, and the treatment of the metal is much facilitated.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending July 5, 947. 13s. 11d.; number of passengers, 22,727.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 6 was 16,978. 3s. 1d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—REMEDY FOR DEBILITY.—The old and delicate always feel sudden transitions from cold to heat acutely, and fearfully they tell upon them unless fortifying means be adopted to counteract them. Nothing accomplishes this so certainly, safely, and speedily as Holloway's pills, which begin by strengthening the stomach, regulating the liver, and purifying the blood, and end by working a satisfactory, thorough, and lasting cure. These excellent pills exercise the most wholesome power over the whole human body, and all its functions of digestion, respiration, and nervous force. Holloway's pills are the best restorative in cases where climate, over fatigue, or excessive anxiety have lowered the system and left the body liable to disease, and the mind to melancholy.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA. IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 14th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—CAKE COPPER. And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 14th day of July, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received. India Office, July 2, 1862. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

CAPTAIN JOHN PENROSE, MINING AGENT, has had upwards of 35 years' practical experience in Cornwall, Devon, and Ireland, and for upwards of 15 years has had the management of mines. Having the highest testimonials to produce, he now OFFERS HIS SERVICES to any respectable MINING COMPANY, to TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MINES, either at home or abroad. Letters addressed to him at 81, Day, Gwenton, Cornwall, will receive immediate attention.—N.B. Capt. Penrose will undertake to inspect and report upon any mineral property in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CAPT. T. FAULL, who has profitably conducted gold mining operations in Spain, California, &c., INTENDS LEAVING ENGLAND shortly for BRITISH COLUMBIA, and will be happy to TREAT WITH PARTIES about ENTERING on GOLD MINING in that newly-discovered gold field.—Communications addressed to Capt. T. FAULL, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED, a PERSON COMPETENT TO UNDERTAKE the PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT of a SILVER-LEAD and ZINC WORKS.—Apply, post-paid, to "E. Z.," Messrs. Whitehead and Morris, Philpot-lane, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as VIEWER or MANAGER of a COLLIERY, having had considerable experience in the North of England and Wales for a number of years. Can furnish first-class testimonials.—Address, D. BASK, mineral agent, Mountainash, near Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

WANTED, a CRUSHING ENGINE, cylinder about 20 in., stroke not less than 5 ft. clear, with one or two fly-wheels, boiler on the Cornish plan.—Apply by letter, stating the age of the engine and boiler, with price delivered free on board at the nearest port, to Mr. EMMON, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—P.S. Letters not stating the price will not be noticed.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, about 60 in. cylinder; and THREE WINDING HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, each 20 horse, with cages and pulleys complete.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," C. H. May's advertisement offices, 28, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO ZINC ROLLERS, GALVANIZERS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, ANY QUANTITY OF ZINC DROSS.—Address, J. COLLINGBORN, spelter works, Warrley, near Bristol.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTY with £5000 to JOIN other respectable persons in the OPENING of a FIRST-CLASS COLLIERY, situated in NORTH WALES, close to rail and sea. One-quarter interest will be given of the colliery, plant, and lease for the above amount. This is an opportunity of profitably investing capital seldom to be met with.—For further particulars, address "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A SCIENTIFIC GENTLEMAN, who has made a most VALUABLE DISCOVERY, of great importance to all classes, is DESIROUS OF TREATING with a CAPITALIST for about £800. A liberal interest will be given, and a share of the profits.—Address "G. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE ADVERTISER, a young man 30 years of age, with 10 years' practical experience in all branches of colliery management, will be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT shortly as MANAGER or ASSISTANT. Satisfactory reference, &c.—Address, "Box 1," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WEST SILVER BANK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose stated in the circular sent each shareholder. By order, THOMAS SPARGO, Sec.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deeds of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely. WALTER SHAIFF, Directors of the GEO. WHITMORE & Co. Company. Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 8, 1862.

THE ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEWFOUNDLAND (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the company's offices, No. 18, Cannon-street, London, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of July, 1862, at Twelve o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, S. JONES, Acting Sec.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter).—Notice is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 28th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely. 1.—To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for past year. 2.—To elect directors in lieu of Mr. H. Collier, who retires, and of Mr. R. F. Davis, deceased. 3.—To elect auditors for the present year. 4.—To fix the remuneration of the present auditors for the past year. GEORGE PALMER, Chairman. 19, Birch-lane, E.C., July 9, 1862. E. WALFORD, Sec.

THE STRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 18, Finch-lane, Cornhill, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1862, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to receive the report of the directors, and the balance-sheet and account of the assets and liabilities of the company. The directors retiring at this meeting, under the provisions of the Articles of Association, are Joseph Thompson, Esq., and Thomas Winkworth, Esq., but being eligible for re-election, they offer themselves accordingly. At this meeting the term of office of Nicholas Henry, Esq., and Lieut. D. H. Watson, the present auditors of the company will expire; Mr. Henry offers himself for re-election. By order of the Board, JEHU HITCHINS, Sec.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—ENGINEER AND MINER WANTED.—The Company are DESIROUS OF ENGAGING the SERVICES of a PRACTICAL ENGINEER to SUPERINTEND the WORKING and REPAIRING of ENGINES. A good knowledge of coal mining will also be requisite. Candidates who may consider themselves eligible for the situation are requested to forward applications, addressed to the secretary of the company, on or before the 30th inst., accompanied by their testimonials, and a statement of the amount of salary required. By order, HENRY HAYMEN, Chairman. HERBERT HEATH, Sec. Offices, 9, Broad-street-buildings, E.C., London, July 11, 1862.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.—At a MEETING of the adventurers, held on the mine, this 7th day of July, 1862, the accounts for April and May last having been examined, and the minutes of the committee read, It was moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Wm. HARRIS, and resolved:—

"That the same be allowed, E. and O.E., and the minutes of the committee confirmed." It was proposed by Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS, seconded by Mr. THOMAS NICHOLS, and carried unanimously:—

"That the adventurers in this mine, in congratulating themselves on the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench (in the case of Reynolds v. Buckley) upon the unsuccessful motion of the West Basset adventurers to have the rule nisi made absolute, and thereby to nullify the official act and deed of Capt. Charles Thomas, are now encouraged to anticipate at an early period the final closing in their favour of the protracted litigation on the Boundary Question; and they particularly desire at this meeting to present to the committee, who for so long a time have watched over and promoted the proceedings at law, their best and special thanks for the persevering, the quiet, and the dignified manner in which they have throughout supported the undoubted rights of the South Frances shareholders, and which neither open hostility on the one hand, nor anonymous and perverted statements on the other, ever induced them to depart from or provoked them to the trouble of rebutting."

Signed,—Robert H. Broad (Chairman); John Rule; C. A. Reynolds (per William Sincok); John Richards; Edwin Cook and William Cook (per Milford Cook); John Little; C. Bould; John Munday; Joel Blamey; W. S. Garby; James Dennis; Wm. Harris; Richard Hilderley; Alfred Treglow; George Treglow; Thomas Nicholl; James A. Spargo; John W. Paul (for Grace Paul); Samuel Serpell; Wm. Serpell; Thomas Woolcock; R. E. Broad (for James Polingdestre and William Broad); James Tregaskis; William Pascoe; John Cady; for P. Cady's Executors—Charlotte Broad, Edward Broad, H. S. Dyer, and J. C. Lanyon; John Cady.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—TENDERS.

1.—To ALTER the ENGINE and BOILER HOUSES, and put all the buildings on these mines in good working order.
2.—To REMOVE, REPAIR, and ERECT a 58 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER; and to ERECT and CONNECT a 14 in. WINDING ENGINE.
Will be received on or before Thursday, the 17th of July next, by Mr. BAYLY, Creake, Tavistock, where plans and particulars may be seen, and information will be given.

TO SPLITTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE all ZINC SPLITTERS that they are now in a POSITION TO FURNISH IN QUANTITY REGULAR SUPPLIES OF CALAMINE, containing a high percentage of metal. The great deposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussia. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the splitter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende. By order, EDWARD MORAN, Sec.

Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

DREDGING MACHINE AND BARGES WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good DREDGING MACHINE, with the necessary HOPPER BARGES, FOR DISPOSAL, MAY HEAR of a PURCHASER by applying, by letter only, stating full particulars as to capabilities, power, and lowest price, to "X. Y. Z." care of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, 24, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London.

SLATE QUARRIES.—The LEASE of a most VALUABLE SLATE PROPERTY, consisting of 140 acres, FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, situate in MERIONETHSHIRE, within eight miles of the port of Port Madoc. The slate vein lies directly in the run of the celebrated Festiniog range, and adjoins closely a quarry of proved value.—Address, for full particulars, "Bona Fides," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SLATE QUARRY.—TO LET, BRYN-YR-EGLWYS SLATE QUARRY, MERIONETHSHIRE, only eight miles from the Welsh Coast Railway, now in the course of construction. The quarry will be let on a royalty, with a minimum dead rent.—Apply to Messrs. COTTERELL and SPACKMAN, land agents, Bath.

SLATE QUARRY IN NORTH WALES.—The OWNER is DISPOSED TO SELL a SHARE, in order to extend the present workings. Thousands have been spent in boring the rock, and thousands of slates sold. The vein is of good and durable slate, and free from sulphur. Large water-wheel, edit, tramway, buildings, and every necessary plant, with some tons of slates and roofing slates, are on the quarry for inspection. Cash, £3000. Royalty, 1-15th, and lease 43 years to run. Only principle to be paid.—Address, "Z. A.," care of G. W. C. DEAN, Esq., solicitor, 37, New Broad-street, London.

SOUTH WALES COAL.—TO BE LET, the COAL and IRONSTONE UNDER the LANDS of Lieut.-Col. Cowell Stepany, situate in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY. The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property and communicates with the sea and South Wales Railway. It is probable that a line of railway will be made through this property.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. FIELD and ROSCOE, 36, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to Mr. WILLIAM ROSSER, Mining Engineer, Llanelly.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF COAL AND FIRE-CLAY TO BE LET, including a 4 ft. 6 in. vein and a 2 ft. vein of coal, and a 4 ft. 6 in. vein of fire-clay. To the two latter a level is already made, and both can be very cheaply worked. The fire-clay is splendid, and the larger vein of coal is of excellent quality. The whole adjoins the town of Swansea, where an immense trade can be done at high prices with the coal, and with the fire-clay, fire-bricks, water pipes, &c., a very large income could be realised.—Applications to be made to Mr. THOMAS REES, Swansea.

IMPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, on lease, the VALUABLE BEDS or SEAMS of coal, including the well-known STANLEY MAIN and HAIGH MOOR BEDS, underlying some 300 acres of the STANLEY HALL ESTATE, near WAKEFIELD. The estate has excellent water communication, as it adjoins the Aire and Calder Canal.—Proposals to be sent to Mr. JAMES WHITMAN, solicitor, Wakefield, to whom, or to Messrs. BROWN and JEFFCOCK, mineral surveyors, of Barnsley and Sheffield, applications for any information should be made.

FOR SALE, a 100 in. cylinder ENGINE, in fine order, good as new. Cheap.—Apply at No. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—Apply to Mr. JAMES HOLLOW, Lelant, Hayle.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROOF DEVILLE'S METHOD OF PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION TO SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—A RAILWAY SIGNAL of a NOVEL DESCRIPTION (patented) is NOW IN OPERATION on the MANCHESTER AND ALTRINCHAM RAILWAY, which GIVES NOTICE of the APPROACH of a TRAIN HALF A MILE OFF, and, if required, can announce it at any other given distance. It is novel and simple in its construction, not single complicated movement in it, and when laid down will not require repairs for years. A MODEL MAY BE SEEN at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, and a gentleman will shortly call on the different railway companies entering in the metropolis to give any required explanations.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in cost and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete machine, capable of washing from 25 to 50 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. A MODEL may be seen at Mr. EDWARDS'S office, Beaufort-buildings.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 in. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days. Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost. Applications to be addressed to Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS (sole agent), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmisleading advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must benefit the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON, S. W.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000.
Subscribed capital 447,180
Paid-up capital 137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of 230,000.
The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. Dr. Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA. OFFER FINANCIAL SERVICES TO SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent., and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MIDDELBROW, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers the Union Bank of Australia.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

PURSUANT to two several Orders, or Decrees, made in the consolidated Causes of Condy v. Ware, and Welsh v. Ware, the CREDITORS in respect of FELIX WOOD MINE, in the parish of Lantivel, within the said Stannaries, are, on or before the 23rd day of July inst., to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Truro, or in default thereof they will be precluded from the benefit of the said several decrees.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 9, 1862.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE LELANT CONSOLS.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Richards v. Dangerfield and Others, dated the 20th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—

3 (933ds) SHARES of the defendant J. R. Pearson,
5 (963ds) SHARES of the defendant William Webb; and
2 (933ds) SHARES of the defendant William Quick.
HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Truro
Of and in the said MINE.
(Agent for R. H. Hamfield, Plaintiff's Solicitor, St. Ives).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 9, 1862.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the Consolidated Causes of ARNOLD v. COCK, PERRY and OTHERS v. COCK.
IN RE EAST BERTHA MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to two several Orders made in the above mentioned Causes, and dated respectively the 14th day of May last, and the 4th day of June last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at East Bertha Mine, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the said Stannaries, on the 23rd day of July inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, either together or in lots, the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS at and upon the said MINE or belonging thereto, particulars whereof appear in handbills.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for Edward Chilcott, Tavistock, Plaintiff's Solicitor).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, July 8, 1862.

In Chancery.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.
IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and in the MATTER of the TRETOLL AND MESSER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, notice is hereby given, that the said JUDGE will PROCEED, on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1862, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of this company, and that after such list shall have been settled no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same, without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained.

HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.
FREDK. WHINNEY, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
VALLANCE AND VALLANCE, 20, Essex-street, Strand, Solicitors.

In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, will, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, on Friday, the 18th day of July, 1862, at Twelve o'clock at noon, or such other adjourned time or place as he may then or afterwards fix, APPOINT an OFFICIAL MANAGER, or MANAGERS, of this company; and notice is hereby given, that all parties interested are entitled to attend at such time and place, and to offer proposals or objections as to any such appointment.

Dated this 3d day of July, 1862.
HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

In Chancery.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.
IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that all PARTIES CLAIMING to be CREDITORS of the above-named company are to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this matter is attached, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex; and until they shall so come in they will be precluded from commencing or prosecuting any proceeding for recovery of their debts.

HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.
Dated this 3d day of July, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

MR. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, &c., Camborne, is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, July 16, 1862, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock in the morning, at PRAED CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Uny Lelant, about a mile and a half from the St. Ives road station, the whole of the excellent MINE MATERIALS thereon, viz.:

ONE 24 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the shaft, with ONE BOILER about 10 tons.
ONE 24 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with winding gear, and ONE BOILER about 10 tons.

STAMPS' AXLE, 15 ft. long, with frames, lifters, and heads complete.
12 6 in. 9 ft. pumps.
2 6 in. 4 ft. ditto.
15 6 in. 9 ft. ditto.
2 5½ in. 9 ft. working barrels.
1 7 in. 9 ft. ditto.
2 6 in. 6 ft. clack seat pieces.
6 6 in. 9 ft. sinking windrobes.
1 6 in. 8 ft. flat bottom windrobes.
1 6 in. 11 and top doorpiece, with valve and seating to match.
1 5 in. ditto ditto.
1 6 in. 9 ft. pole, with stuffing box and gland to fit.
1 5 in. 9 ft. ditto ditto.
1 crab winch, 40 fms. bell wire, 1 clatern, smiths and miners' tools, 36 in. smiths' bellows, anvil, 14 cwts. of 7-16 in. chain (nearly new), a quantity of 7-16 and ¼ in. chain, 12 pieces of new Norway timber, a quantity of other timber, &c. Also, the account-house furniture.

Refreshments at Eleven, sale to commence punctually at Twelve.
For viewing the same, apply to the agent on the mine.—Dated July 4, 1862.

THE GWYDIR, OTHERWISE THE BWLCH SLATE QUARRIES AND WORKS, NEAR LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 31st July, at Twelve o'clock, at the Auction Mart, London, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the GWYDIR (otherwise the BWLCH) SLATE QUARRIES, situate at DOLWYDDELES, in the county of CARNARVON, about nine miles from Llanrwst, about twelve miles from the shipping stage or quay at Treffwr, on the Conway River, where vessels of 100 tons burden can load alongside, and about 21 miles from the shipping port of Conway, North Wales. The railway from Conway to Llanrwst will be completed in the spring of next year, and will afford additional facility for transit.

The quarries are on the slope of the Carnarvon range of mountains; the slate formation lies about ten yards beneath the surface, and has been proved to the depth of about 25 yards. The quality of the slate is uniform, equal in grain to the well-known Bangor slate, and of the original blue colour of the Welsh slate.

The works were formed some years since by the Gwydir Slate Company, and fitted with costly machinery for sawing, planing, and otherwise preparing slate slab, the whole worked by an iron overshot water-wheel, 30 ft. diameter, driven by a powerful stream of water flowing from a lake in the mountains, discharging itself into the River Lledr, a tributary of the Conway, which flows past the property; but although large sums of money have been expended in fitting the machinery and in opening the quarry, it may almost be pronounced a virgin quarry, from the comparatively very limited operations hitherto performed, there being up to the present time only four bargains or workings actually formed, and these only partially worked, the yield from which during the past six months has been 665 tons of slates; but by a judicious expenditure (now being gradually made) six additional bargains may be at work within the next twelve months, thereby increasing the yield to at least 400 tons per month, or 4800 tons per annum.

The quarry is well placed for working, being on the slope of the mountain, at a very convenient elevation, and with plenty of ground for tip room at the base. A steam-engine of about 15 horse power, with winding gear, has been erected near the summit, for raising the blocks of slate from the deep workings; tramways also intersect the works. The demand for the slates has been steadily increasing, and there is no difficulty in finding ready markets for all the products on very remunerative terms; the profits under the present disadvantages of heavy standing charges and limited production realising 25 per cent. on the returns.

The property occupies a site of 33 acres 2 roods 35 perches, more or less, and under 26 acres the slate formation has been proved to exist. It is held under Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, subject to a small fixed rent and royalties, which amount to about 5 per cent. on the gross returns.

The buildings comprise the slab sawing and planing mill, two sawing sheds, stabling, chaise house, blacksmiths' shop, housekeeper's cottage, office, and yards, also one corner of an adjoining field, containing about half an acre.

The wharf at Treffwr is the property of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and the tenants of the quarries are allowed to stack slates on the wharf and ship them therefrom, at a charge of 3d. per ton.

The cost of carting the slates from the works to the wharf is 6d. per ton; but when the quarries are in full working a great saving in this charge may be effected by the construction of a tramway along the valley at the base of the mountains, facilities for which would be readily granted, and which would place these works in almost as advantageous a position as the celebrated quarries belonging to the owner of Penrhyn. Easy terms may be arranged for payment.

The works may be seen at any time by cards only, which may be obtained of GEORGE HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry; or of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

Printed particulars may be obtained at the hotels at Bangor, Conway, Llanwrst, and Chester; at the Midland Counties Herald office, Birmingham; of SAMUEL FISHER, Esq., solicitor, Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; of GEO. HADLEY, Esq., 8, Old Jewry Chambers; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

IN THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE FOR PUBLIC SALE.

MR. SAMUEL DONKIN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July, at One for Two o'clock, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the MORTON ESTATE, in the district of Cleveland, and parish of Ormsby, between the market town and port of Stockton, four miles from Middleboro', four miles from the town of Stockley, and eight miles from Redcar, containing in the whole 367 1/2 a. 1 r. 5 s. 10 p., of which 100 a. 1 r. 5 s. 10 p. are in a ring fence, with a small stream, refreshed by the purest of springs. Excellent farm-houses, gardens, and arable land, with complete suite of farm buildings, and within ten minutes' walk of the Stockton and Middlesbrough Railway. In glancing at this estate according to "Ord's Cleveland," can boast of Royal grace, the agricultural value of the estate is strikingly illustrated by its features, its grassy complexity, and the fertility of its turnip and barley soils, the high plights of its fallows, and the numerous green crops which form a text book to the pupil of the farmer, and the pleasure of the sportsman. The objects in view from Morton and its immediate vicinity are everlastingly in the picturesque, and sublime in the attitude of the Cleveland hills, Easton Nab, as they are rich in those magazines that have conjured up that scene of the sons of Tubal Cain, Middlesbrough, now in the act of shaking hands, and independence of native industry, with the accomplished opulence of the modern city of Stockton-on-Tees, and justly claiming, for population, property, and influence, a reflex in Parliament. As a residential estate Morton offers peculiar attractions, as an investment, or as a round in the ladder to Senatorial ambition, or as a scene of the most romantic nooks in the North of England. Tranquillity respecting its position and modern Palatial elegancies of Morton (the British residence of the late navigator, Capt. James Cook), the fashionable posture of Northampton, the ease and attitude of Acklam, the vigorous, rustic constitution of Stockley, the serene and growing importance of that marine watering place, whose high reputation and innocence is attracting to its promenade the *haut-ton* of society, Redcar, and other numerous spots by which the enchantment, Nature, has endowed the estate Morton, independently of that plague to the capitalist, a plethora of money, Mr. Donkin may be allowed to indulge a confident hope of effecting a public transfer of ancient heritage of Robert de Brus, on July 16, at Stockton-on-Tees. Mr. Donkin, highly-respectable farmer, has courteously offered to send a person to show the estate, and to answer any inquiries. The objects in view from Morton and its immediate vicinity are everlastingly in the picturesque, and sublime in the attitude of the Cleveland hills, Easton Nab, as they are rich in those magazines that have conjured up that scene of the sons of Tubal Cain, Middlesbrough, now in the act of shaking hands, and independence of native industry, with the accomplished opulence of the modern city of Stockton-on-Tees, and justly claiming, for population, property, and influence, a reflex in Parliament. As a residential estate Morton offers peculiar attractions, as an investment, or as a round in the ladder to Senatorial ambition, or as a scene of the most romantic nooks in the North of England. Tranquillity respecting its position and modern Palatial elegancies of Morton (the British residence of the late navigator, Capt. 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NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, COLLIERY AND IRONSTONE WORKS.

MR. SAMUEL ROWLEY (of Longport, Burnley) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 24th of July, 1862, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for Four o'clock prompt, at the Sneyd Arms Hotel, Tunstall, Staffordshire, all the VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, with the MINE HOUSE and OUT OFFICES, called TURNHURST HALL ESTATE, containing 110 a. 3 r. 27 p., of excellent MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND, with quite OUTBUILDINGS. Also, the VALUABLE MINES of COAL, IRONSTONE, CLAY, MARL, and SAND in and under the same.

This estate is situated in a populous and improving neighbourhood, close to the Staffordshire Potteries, being within one mile of Tunstall, half a mile of Gofus Hill of Burnley, seven of Congleton, and three quarters of a mile from the Bishopric of the North Staffordshire Railway.

The mansion house is well and substantially built, having all requisite outbuildings and offices, fish pond, gardens, walled road, and well stocked with trees, conservatory and summer house, making the whole a very desirable residence.

The FARM HOUSE and BUILDINGS are well adapted, and the lands (which are a ring fence) are in a high state of cultivation, and occupied by a respectable tenant. The valuable MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE run throughout the estate, a small portion of them have been as yet worked. The following particulars of the estimated number of mines that are in the estate, their estimated thickness from the surface, and the probable quantities worked and remaining to be worked:

No.	Names of Mines.	Thickness.	Depth.	Supposed quantity.
		ft. in.	Yards.	A. B. P.
1 ..	The Winghay Coal	5	6	13 0 0
2 ..	The Rusty Mine Ironstone	1	8	12 0 0
3 ..	The Brown Mine Ironstone	1	8	12 0 0
4 ..	The Burnwood Coal	3	0	40 0 0
5 ..	The Burnwood Ironstone	2	0	50 0 0
6 ..	The Burnwood Coal	5	0	2 0 0
7 ..	The Twist Coal	3	0	8 0 0
8 ..	The Birchwood Coal	5	0	150 0 0
9 ..	The Mossfield Coal	4	0	25 0 0
10 ..	The Ragman Coal	4	0	90 0 0
11 ..	The Whitfield Coal	4	0	30 0 0
12 ..	{ The Stony Eight Foot	4	0	40 0 0
13 ..	{ or Bell Ringers' Coal	4	0	40 0 0
14 ..	The Ten Foot Coal	7	0	40 0 0
15 ..	The Bowling Alley Coal	4	0	40 0 0
16 ..	The Holly Lane Coal	5	0	25 0 0
17 ..	The Sparrow Butts Coal	5	0	40 0 0

THE WINGHAY COAL is a good sound coal, chiefly used by potters, and from its position is considered a valuable mine.

THE RUSTY MINE IRONSTONE is a first-class ironstone, and by some parties considered equal, if not preferable, to the Chalky Mine.

THE BROWN MINE IRONSTONE has been proved to be a profitable mine when opened.

THE BOWHURST COAL is a good hard coal, and used extensively as a fuel by the potters.

THE BURNWOOD IRONSTONE is also a first-class mine, and produces a large portion of puddling mine when calcined.

THE BURNWOOD COAL is of good quality, about 3 ft. of the top being used for house coal and furnaces, and the residue for potters.

THE TWIST COAL is a good coal of extra hardness, suitable for furnaces.

THE BIRCHWOOD COAL is excellent house fire coal, well known in the district.

THE MOSSFIELD COAL is generally considered a better coal than the Birchwood.

THE RAGMAN COAL is a serviceable coal for general purposes.

THE WHITFIELD COAL is used for manufacturing, and for house coal.

THE STONY EIGHT FOOT or BELL RINGERS' COAL is an excellent fuel, and is considered the best coaling coal in the district.

THE TEN FOOT COAL and the BOWLING ALLEY COAL are good sound coaling coals.

THE HOLLY LANE is the best house coal, and the SPARROW BUTTS COAL is the best furnace coal in the district.

It will be seen that a portion of the four first-named mines are being worked, sinking to the Burnwood Coal and Ironstone Mines, Nos. 5 and 6, has been carried to a depth of about 110 yards.

Good MACHINERY, BUILDINGS, and PLANT belong to the colliery.

There is a range of clay close to the surface, suitable for bricks, and large beds suitable for potters and for fire-bricks, and also beds of sand.

A branch railway to the Biddulph line might be made at a very small cost.

This estate is the key to many of the mining properties in the district, and is well adapted to be more advantageously worked, as large quantities of coal could be now sent to South Staffordshire, and, when manufactured into iron, returned to this district; the erection of blast-furnaces and forges would be a profitable trade, and enable the proprietor to carry on a most extensive and profitable trade.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. CORPENT and Co., solicitors, Stockport, or to the vendors, or to Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, Tunstall; or Mr. JOHN ESKRIDGE WARD, solicitor, Congleton; or to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Brownhills, Tunstall.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE, on the MURCHISON RIVER, according to OFFICIAL VALUATION, with BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MINING APPARATUS, OF RICHEST QUALITY, with the PERIOD FOR DELIVERING PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE, near the Bank of England, on Thursday, July 31, at One o'clock, by the Official Liquidator in Bankruptcy, in the matter of the Geraldine Mining Co. (Limited), a VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, known as the Geraldine Mines, situate on the Murchison River, about 20 miles from Perth, the capital of the colony of Western Australia; containing about 1000 acres of land, with the last coal shaft sunk to a depth of 12 fathoms, with the

REDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
ROLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.
INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED TUBING, FOR VENTILATING SHAFTS AND EXPLORING DRIFTS. IMPROVED BRATTICE AND DOOR-CLOTH IN ANY WIDTH, FOR AIR COURSES IN MINES.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.
ACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, FOR PURIFYING.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT THE SHALE AND ALL IMPURITIES FROM SMALL COAL AT A COST OF TWO PENCE PER TON. Particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FAY, Temple-gate Works, or to Mr. Jos. KIDDER, Rasinghall-street, Leeds.

ASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID, FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE. P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 37, 38, and 39, WARFING WALL, LONDON, E.C.

SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, AND PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, insures it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

ASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY SUITABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, &c.

Mr. Astier begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever made. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shaft, and is so constructed as to be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be driven by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as demonstrated by use:—

1.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
2.—It works with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, gravel, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
3.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
4.—The pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company, Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

Mr. Astier, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will SUBMIT IT to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE OF TESTIFICATION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
On March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. ASTIER, C.E.

MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 1)—TO VARNISH MAKERS, INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, &c.—The ASPHALTUM, PATENT (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE A SPIRIT WHICH IS AN EXCELLENT VARNISH FOR VARIOUS MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN VARNISH MAKING, INDIA RUBBER, &c. Uniform quality guaranteed.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

MINERAL TURPENTINE (No. 2)—TO PAINTERS, COLOURMEN, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—The ASPHALTUM, COMPANY (LIMITED) MANUFACTURE A SPIRIT FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, WHICH IS A COMPLETE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE SPIRIT, and CHEAPER. Mixes thoroughly with oils, turpentine, &c., and "dries" quickly.—Apply at the offices of the company, 34, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, NEW ZEALAND, AND VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, every month.

Passengers holding Victoria passport warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by special trains.

	Destination.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
ALGERIA	Melbourne	1707	3000	July 24.
ALGERIA	Melbourne	1591	2750	Aug. 20.
ALGERIA	Melbourne	2000	3500	Sept. 20.
ALGERIA	Melbourne	1447	2750	Oct. 20.

Well-known packet ship, King of Algeria, will be dispatched for Melbourne as the Star packet of the 20th July. This ship has made several fast passages, and is well adapted for all classes of passengers. In the saloons, bedding, linen, and necessities are supplied. The second cabin, intermediate, and steerage berths are provided for every class of passenger. Passengers embark on the 23rd July.

For further particulars apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON AND CHAMBERS, 11, Water-lane, Liverpool; or to GUNDELAY AND CO., 65, Parliament-street, and 124, Bishopsgate-street; or to H. T. WILSON, COOKS, & CO., 27, Leadenhall-street, London.

Willis's Australian Hand Book sent post free for two stamps.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, at the same time the POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MINES at the end of the quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his office, No. 11, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, or by the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the knowledge of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has written a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unprofitable investments.—*Globe*.

Special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.

One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.

Persons requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer information than Mr. Murchison's.—*Leeds Times*.

Persons who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Wellington*.

Persons who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this work.—*Invested Express*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a most valuable guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

Persons who wish to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a most valuable guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

Persons who wish to invest their capital in mining speculations will find this work a most valuable guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

MESSRS. ALLCHIN AND SON, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF AN IMPROVED STEAM SUPERHEATING APPARATUS, SUITABLE FOR PORTABLE, LOCOMOTIVE, STATIONARY, AND MARINE BOILERS. Can be applied to old as well as new, EFFECTING A SAVING IN FUEL OF THIRTY-FIVE TO FORTY PER CENT., and a corresponding INCREASE IN THE POWER OF THE ENGINE, likewise A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE TO THIRTY PER CENT. IN FEED WATER.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, a 10 horse BEAM CONDENSING ENGINE AND BOILER, in good working condition. Price, £50. The room is required, as a larger engine has been supplied.—For particulars, apply to ALLCHIN AND SON, Globe Engine Works, Northampton.

TRADE MARK.
CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WAREHOUSE, 81, UPPER GROUND STREET, LONDON, S.
JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS,
The original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes, CASING FOR BORING AND WELL SINKING up to 12 in. diameter. Every description of wrought-iron tubes.

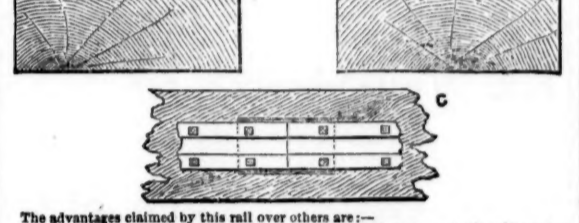
RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL WAGONS ON SALE OR HIRE, AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MABRO.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, WAGON BUILDERS, &c.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOCOMOTIVE GREASE IS MANUFACTURED BY BUCKNELL, CHESTERFIELD. Only one quality made. A trial is solicited. References given to some of the principal coal owners in the district. Sample casks from 2 cwt. upwards. Chesterfield, February 6, 1862.

ELLIS'S PATENT BRIDGE RAIL, NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.



The advantages claimed by this rail over others are:—
1.—Its having a flat or solid surface its whole breadth to bolt down to the timbers (see section A).
2.—The impossibility of its collapsing, as is the case with all other bridge rails (see section B).
3.—Its being perfectly rigid. The bolts, therefore, remain firm in the timber till the rail is quite worn out.

4.—In effecting a saving in the timbers of from 50 to 100 per cent., as there is no liability of the timbers being torn and splintered by their shifting, as is shown in section B, where the heads of the bolts are frequently torn off.

5.—Its shape admits of its being rolled at a less weight to the yard, without diminishing its strength or durability.

This rail has been submitted to several of the principal engineers and practical men of the day, who have pronounced it the best that has been produced. It carries the palm for lightness, durability, and consequently cheapness.

The patent rail at 62 lbs. per yard is sufficiently strong to carry the heaviest engine on the Great Western Railway.

THOMAS ELLIS, NEW SWINDON IRONWORKS, WILTS.

JOB TAYLOR AND CO. SWAN FOUNDRY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF HINTON'S PATENT CUPOLA, WHICH CONSUMES FIFTY PER CENT. LESS COKE THAN ANY CUPOLA YET INVENTED. MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY connected with the GRINDING AND TEMPERING OF EVERY SORT OF CLAY OR MARL, and for the MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, TILES, DRAIN PIPES, &c. Also, of HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES of any dimensions, and of GENERAL MACHINERY.

SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MCCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

GEORGE WHITEHOUSE (late James Colley and Sons), MANUFACTURERS OF BOLSTER PINS AND BOXES, BOLTS AND NUTS, WOOD SCREWS, LIFTING JACKS, RAILWAY SPIKES, RIVETS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY FASTENINGS.
HOPE WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. (ESTABLISHED 1815.)
LONDON AGENTS, MESSRS. R. AND W. PULLING, 10, NEW BROAD STREET MEWS, E.C.

WATER PRESSURE ENGINES.
WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER, BELMONT, NEAR DURHAM.
Begs most respectfully to CALL THE ATTENTION OF LEAD MINE PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS to his IMPROVED WATER PRESSURE (HYDRAULIC) ENGINES, WHICH ARE ADAPTED FOR BOTH SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.

The cylinder is placed horizontal, which, with winding drum and pumping apparatus, are fitted on strong cast-iron bed plates, bolted on Menel timber foundation frame. They are made from the very best material, and extra strong in all their parts, fitted with improved slide pistons, slot link motion for reversing, and can be managed by any ordinary workman.

These engines have been at work pumping and winding in several of the lead mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland, during the last twelve years, and are giving the utmost satisfaction.

Prices and full particulars may be obtained on application, and contracts undertaken by the above for the erection and completion of those engines in any part of the kingdom, guaranteeing the same for any reasonable period.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY, MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.
Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

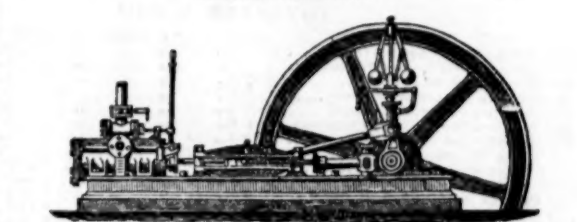
G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.
THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, 80HO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING THEIR IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls. One may be seen at Mr. GEORGE PARKER'S, Sutton Mills, Macclesfield; and others at the following places:—The Eggleston Mines, Barnard Castle; the Laxey Mines, Isle of Man; and the Paper Mills of Messrs. MATTHEWS AND MARTIN, Bradninch, near Exeter, and of Mr. JOHN ALLEN, Ivy Bridge.

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD, AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON MANUFACTURERS OF

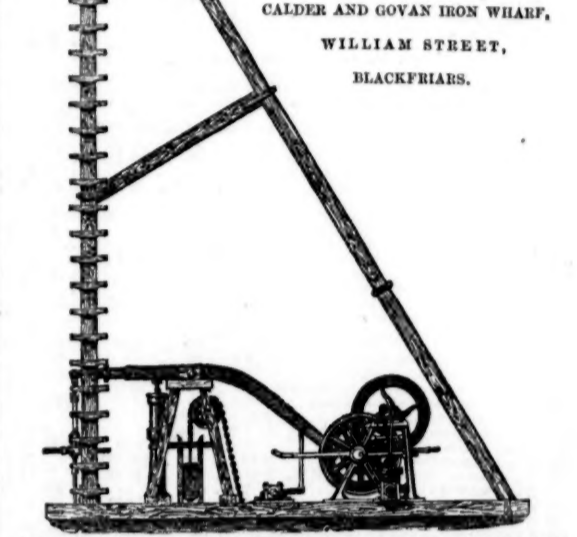


HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MINING and GENERAL PURPOSES. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

PATON'S PATENT MINERAL BORING AND WINDING MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED BY **WILLIAM DIXON,** GOVAN BAR IRONWORKS, GLASGOW.

AGENTS IN LONDON, **CAMPBELL BROTHERS,** CALDER AND GOVAN IRON WHARF, WILLIAM STREET, BLACKFRIARS.



A NUMBER OF THESE BORING MACHINES ARE AT PRESENT WORKING in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW, AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST for boring and with THREE TIMES THE SPEED.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, From 4 to 20 horse power. Price lists sent gratis on application.

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and regulate gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES, Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING AND MORTAR MILLS, SAWING MACHINERY, PUMPS FOR IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., as above.

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International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2, fully described in this Journal on the 14th and 21st June.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	60	..	7 18 6	0 10 0—May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock [L.]	2 6 8	54	..	12 15 6	0 2 6—June, 1862
240	Boscombe (tin), St. Just	30 10 0	80	..	36 10 0	0 1 0—Mar, 1862
300	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	1 5 0	225	..	445 15 0	0 2 10—Feb, 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	72	..	275 10 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1862
300	Corn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	38 0 0	33	..	9 0 0	0 0 0—May, 1862
2480	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	32	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
365	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	25 0 0	90	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
12000	Copper Mines of England (stock)	25 0 0	25	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
10000	Edith (stock)	100 0 0	34	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
1055	Graddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	31	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
112	Creaghbrass and Penkelt, St. Columb	..	..	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
500	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	21	..	7 0 0	0 2 10—May, 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200	..	239 10 0	0 0 0—Mar, 1862
280	Darwent Mines (sil. lead), Durham	0 0 0	180	..	147 0 0	0 0 0—June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	0 0 0	435	..	672 10 0	0 7 0—June, 1862
354	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camroose [S.E.]	129 17 6	260	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1862
13200	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	134	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—May, 1862
3000	Dryden (lead), Wales	12 6 0	10	..	90 0 0	0 1 0—May, 1862
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	44	..	3 0 0	0 15 0—Apr, 1862
5144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	45	..	81 10 0	0 1 0—Mar, 1862
300	East Darwen (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45	..	810 0 0	0 2 10—June, 1862
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	54 0 0	300	..	0 4 0	..
2048	East Wheal Grylls (tin, copper), Germoe	0 10 0	5	..	0 16 0	0 2 0—Mar, 1862
8000	Foxdale (L.) [2500 £25 pd., 240 £20 pd.]	35	..	..	7 18 6	0 10 0—May, 1862
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	15 0 0	..	..	7 18 6	0 10 0—May, 1862
3000	Great South Tolgus (tin), Redruth	0 14 6	4	..	2 0 0	0 10 0—Apr, 1862
1784	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 4 0	27	..	1 17 6	0 0 0—Mar, 1862
5000	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	64	..	0 3 0	0 1 6—Mar, 1862
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit.)	0 2 0	38	..	19 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1862
1024	Herod's Adit (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	38	..	7 10 0	0 15 0—Sept, 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company (cop.)	92 6 2	274	..	383 10 0	0 2 0—Mar, 1862
400	Isleburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	110	..	86 13 0	0 0 0—May, 1862
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	104	..	14 7 11	0 7 0—Dec, 1861
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.) (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	170	..	18 10 7	0 10 0—Apr, 1862
2000	Minning Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	184	..	0 3 6	0 1 0—Sept, 1861
6400	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	25	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—May, 1862
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	4	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1862
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 8 4	4	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1862
1368	North Granbler (copper), Redruth	2 7 6	6	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1862
5000	Oradell (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	14	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	5	..	0 16 0	0 10 0—Dec, 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	..	..	0 19 0	0 10 0—Dec, 1861
1772	Pellico (tin), St. Agnes	..	..	..	0 6 0	0 1 0—May, 1862
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	45	..	0 6 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
6000	Rosehill Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	4	..	0 6 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
16	Rosemore (lead)	50 0 0	..	..	0 1250	0 100 0—Quarterly
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	350	..	107 0 0	0 1 0—May, 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	44	..	380 6 0	0 1 0—July, 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	110	..	9 15 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	..	..	486 0 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	324	..	11 13 6	0 0 0—July, 1862
9600	Tamar Con. (sil. lead), Redruth [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	55 0 0	0 2 0—Mar, 1862
6000	Tinroff (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	114	..	2 12 6	0 1 0—Apr, 1862
200	Trumpton Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	105	..	8 15 0	0 1 0—Jan, 1862
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	45	..	22 12 0	0 7 0—May, 1862
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	12	..	14 10 0	0 3 0—Feb, 1862
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	13	..	100 11 3	0 1 0—Feb, 1862
600	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshires	50 0 0	..	..	0 19 0	0 12 6—May, 1862
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	34	..	353 0 0	0 7 0—June, 1862
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	4	..	885 10 0	0 3 0—June, 1862
1024	West Penryn Consols (tin), Penryn	47 10 0	240	..	929 0 0	0 3 0—Mar, 1862
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	80	..	27 2 6	0 10 0—Apr, 1862
254	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	50	..	2400 10 0	0 0 0—Feb, 1862
3900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	24	..	0 5 0	0 10 0—May, 1862
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Apr, 1862
1024	Wheal Hurtle (tin), St. Just	9 18 8	174	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Apr, 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	114	..	13 10 0	0 1 0—Oct, 1861
612	Wheal Jones (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	31	..	72 15 0	0 1 0—May, 1862
8800	Wheal Ladock (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	163	..	284 5 0	0 4 0—Mar, 1862
880	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 4	44	..	57 17 6	0 10 0—June, 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	42	..	298 3 0	0 5 0—May, 1862
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [S.E.]	8 0 0	12	..	187 15 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	800	..	45 2 6	0 12 6—May, 1862
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	126	..	48 17 6	0 2 0—Oct, 1861
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil. id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	134	..	..	..
6000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	40	..	..	..

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1859
4945	Alford Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 12 9	34	..	20 3 0	0 2 6—Apr, 1859
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	134	..	0 19 6	0 2 0—Sept, 1860
6000	Charlotte United, Penryn	2 14 7	134	..	0 13 0	0 1 6—Sept, 1860
256	Condurrow (cop.), Camborne	35 0 0	50	..	85 0 0	0 2 0—June, 1860
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	34	..	0 30 0	0 2 6—Feb, 1860
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guival	40 18 6	14	..	16 7 6	0 10 0—Mar, 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil. id.), Barmouth, Ken	2 10 0	34	..	0 7 6	0 1 0—Mar, 1858
2048	East Wael Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	22	..	0 5 0	0 0 0—July, 1859
1400	Evan Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	7 2 6	22	..	20 3 4	0 10 0—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5	..	41 9 3	0 2 6—June, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110	..	221 10 0	0 7 10—Feb, 1860
6000	Hillingdon Down Cons. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	5 1 0	3	..	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov, 1860
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	56	..	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1900	..	1420 0 0	0 8 0—June, 1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	95	..	1091 0 0	0 8 0—May, 1860
5000	Newtown Mining Co. (cop.), Gwennap	2 10 0	184	..	2 1 6	0 2 6—May, 1860
470	Newtown Mining Co. (cop.), Gwennap	50 0 0	25	..	56 0 0	0 1 0—Sept, 1860
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	31 17 10	22	..	33 10 0	0 1 0—Sept, 1860
12000	Sorridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	115	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—June, 1860
128	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	..	0 0 0	0 20 0—June, 1860
6000	Talvaden (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	334	..	0 13 0	0 3 0—Mar, 1860
872	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	10 10 0	18	..	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept, 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 6	34	..	0 8 0	0 1 0—July, 1860
256	Wheal Ladock (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	60	..	45 0 0	0 1 0—May, 1860
1024	Wheal Gwily (tin), Farnham	2 4 0	374	..	12 10 0	0 7 6—Nov, 1859
4200	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 16 6	238	..	0 18 0	0 2 0—July, 1860
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	17 8 0	8	..	0 18 0	0 10 0—May, 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwennap	13 2 6	5	..	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan, 1864

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	1104	..	280 0 0	0 5 0—Dec, 1861
12000	Cobre Copra (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	22	..	98 12 0	0 1 0—Jan, 1862
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	8	..	6 8 0	0 8 0—Jan, 1861
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10	..	7 4 6	per cent. — Yearly
20000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	234	..	1 7 6	0 2 6—Feb, 1862
30000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	34	..	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1862
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	320 0 0	20	..	19 8 0	0 1 0—June, 1860
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	17	..	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
16000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7	..	8 11 2	0 0 0—May, 1862
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	..	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb, 1862
108815	Mariguita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	7	..	0 9 6	0 1 6—May, 1860
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	134	..	0 5 6	0 1 6—Jan, 1862
11000	St. John del Rey (L.), Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	59	..	50 15 0	0 4 0—June, 1862
30000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	134	..	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quenangan (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	3	..	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov, 1858
10000	Barrier Land, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	34	..	15	per cent. — May, 1859
10000	Pontigbau (sil. lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	..	1 0 0	0 1 0—June, 1858
48174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	64	..	1 16 0	0 4 0—Feb, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	..	% 1 1/2	..Sept. 1858
70000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	% 1/2	..Jan. 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	12	..	..Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 pd.]	0 0 0	..	..	..Jan. 1861
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	..Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8 1/2	..	..Fully paid
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Fully paid
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	..Sept. 1861
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.]	1 7 6	..	..	..Mar. 1862
10000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..Dec. 1861
80000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1 1/2	..	..July, 1859
9000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid
34000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	%	% %	..June, 1862
4000	Hindustan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	%	..	..May 1862
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid
80000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	%	..	..June, 1861
10000	Karibits Colliery Company [L.]	0 16 0	17s.	..	..Dec. 1861
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Jan. 1862
30000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	%	..	..Fully paid
6000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Fully paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1	..	..Nov. 1861
40000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.]	1 10 0	1 1/2	%	..
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	..	..	..April, 1861
8000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	..Mar. 1862
30000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	..	..	..May, 1861
40000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland, [L.]	1 0 0	%	..	..Fully paid
40000	Victor Emmanuel (copper), Italy [L.] [20,000 Free Shares, 15s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.]	1 10 0	1 1/2	..	..
12000	Western Africa Malachite [L.]	110	..	..	..Oct. 1861
12000	Wheel Ellen, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid
35435	Woolf Jamaica (copper)	1 18s.	..	..	..Fully paid
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	%	% %	..Fully paid
40000	Yadassamutana (copper) South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	3	2 1/2 %	..Fully paid